



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

NORTH CENTRAL REGION - EVENING CONFERENCE PROGRAM  
Stevens Hotel - Chicago

JUL 30 1938

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MONDAY EVENING - JUNE 6, 1938

- 8:00 P. M. - COTTON PROBLEMS - J. J. Reed  
(Representatives of State Committee  
from Missouri and Illinois)
- 8:00 to 10:00 P. M. - INDIVIDUAL PROBLEMS (By appointment) - Claude R. Wickard  
Harry N. Schooler  
John B. Wilson, Jr.
- 8:00 P. M. - CORN LOAN - Wm. McArthur  
(Designated representatives of  
State committee and corn loan fieldmen)
- 8:00 P. M. - FARMER FIELDMAN ON EDUCATION PROGRAM - John B. Wilson, Jr.  
(George D. Bradley )  
(Cliff W. Wing )  
(Arthur J. Hamann )  
(E. L. Jacobson )  
(John B. Kimberly )  
(Phil Smith )  
(Wayne H. Darrow )  
(Richard H. Roberts )  
(Porter M. Hodge )
- 9:00 - COUNTY YIELDS - Missouri - J. J. Reed (Mo. State Committee)  
9:30 - COUNTY YIELDS - Illinois - J. J. Reed (Ill. State Committee)  
10:00 - COUNTY YIELDS - Indiana - J. J. Reed (Ind. State Committee)  
10:30 - COUNTY YIELDS - Ohio - J. J. Reed (Ohio State Committee)

TUESDAY EVENING - JUNE 7, 1938

- 8:00 P. M. - CROP INSURANCE - Roy Green - Leroy K. Smith  
(Representatives of State committee  
on crop insurance and all crop  
insurance supervisors)
- 8:00 P. M. - SUGAR BEETS - C. R. Oviatt - Grant G. Thompson  
(Designated persons from State  
committees on sugar beets)
- 8:00 P. M. - COUNTY ASSOCIATION EXPENSE - John W. Graff - Frank A. Brown  
(Designated member of State  
committee handling county  
association expense)
- 8:00 P. M. - AERIAL SURVEY - Ralph H. Moyer  
(Designated member of State committee  
on aerial/and any fieldmen doing  
aerial work)

(Tuesday Evening - June 7 - continued)

8:00 - COUNTY YIELDS - Michigan - J. J. Reed (Mich. State Committee)  
8:30 - COUNTY YIELDS - Wisconsin - J. J. Reed (Wis. State Committee)  
9:00 - COUNTY YIELDS - Minnesota - J. J. Reed (Minn. State Committee)

9:30 P. M. - STATE AND COUNTY EXPENSE - Claude R. Wickard - Harry N. Schooler  
(All members of State committees)

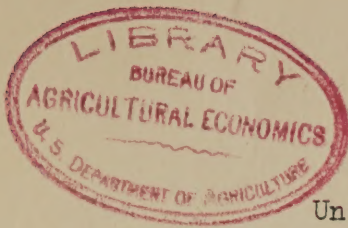
WEDNESDAY EVENING - JUNE 8, 1938

8:00 P. M. - COUNTY YIELDS - Iowa - J. J. Reed (Iowa State Committee)  
8:30 P. M. - COUNTY YIELDS - Nebraska - J. J. Reed (Neb. State Committee)  
9:00 P. M. - COUNTY YIELDS - So. Dak. - J. J. Reed (S. D. State Committee)

8:00 - 10:00 P. M. - INDIVIDUAL PROBLEMS (By appointment)

Claude R. Wickard  
Harry N. Schooler  
John B. Wilson, Jr.





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United States Department of Agriculture  
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

NORTH CENTRAL REGION CONFERENCE PROGRAM  
(Stevens Hotel - Chicago)

MONDAY - JUNE 6, 1938  
(Grand Ballroom)

Claude R. Wickard, Presiding

- 10:30 AM Opening Remarks.....Claude R. Wickard.
- 11:00 Wheat Situation and Its Relation  
to A. A. Act of 1938.....Harry N. Schooler.
- 12:00 Wheat Loans.....Edward Bell.  
Admin. Officer,  
Western Division.
- 1:00 PM Lunch
- 2:00 Wheat Discussion
- 3:00 Crop Insurance (Progress Report).....Leroy K. Smith.
- 4:00 Recess
- 4:30 Agricultural Problems of the South.....I. W. DUGGAN, Director  
Southern Division, AAA.
- 5:30 What Minnesota Farmers Are Being Told  
About the Cotton Belt AAA Program.....Lloyd W. Mehlhaus
- 6:00 What Arkansas Farmers Are Being Told  
About the Corn Belt AAA Program.....Harold Young, Chairman  
Pulaski County, Arkansas.

TUESDAY - JUNE 7, 1938  
(Grand Ballroom)

Harry N. Schooler, Presiding

- 9:00 AM Establishment of Individual Farm  
Wheat Allotments.....J. Joe Reed.
- 12:00 Lunch
- 1:00 PM Performance Procedure for 1938.....John W. Graff  
Ralph H. Moyer  
Grant G. Thompson
- 4:00 Recess





TUESDAY - JUNE 7 (cont.)

4:30 PM Performance Procedure (continued)

6:00 Our Impressions of the Washington  
Office and Suggestions for  
Improvement.....

Harry M. Combrink  
Charles B. Gregory  
Jess Alton  
Ernest M. Luther  
James P. Paulson

WEDNESDAY - JUNE 8, 1938  
(North Ballroom)

Harry N. Schooler, Presiding.

9:00 AM Performance Procedure (continued)

11:00 Preparation of 1938 Applications  
for Payment.....

John W. Graff

12:00 Lunch

Claude R. Wickard, Presiding.

1:00 PM Need for More Efficient Administration  
in County and State Offices.....

J. B. HUTSON,  
Asst. Admin., A.A.A.

2:00 Suggestions for Improving State  
Office Operations.....

Maurice A. Dean

3:00 How Can Washington Office Be of More  
Help to Counties.....

James V. Stevenson

3:30 How Can State Office Be of More  
Help to Counties.....

Ted E. Rupert

4:00 Recess

4:30 Improvements in County Organization -  
Articles of Association and Duties of  
County and Community Committeemen.....

Harold C. Simerson

County Office Organization.....

Paul Forney

5:30 How We Sell the Program to Farmers  
in Seneca County, Ohio.....

M. L. Howell



THURSDAY - JUNE 9, 1938  
(Grand Ballroom)

John B. Wilson, Jr., Presiding.

9:00 AM Educational Program (Opening Remarks).....John B. Wilson, Jr.  
9:50 Farmer Education.....George D. Bradley  
10:00 Exhibits.....Cliff W. Wing  
10:10 Farmer-Business Men's Meetings.....Arthur J. Hamann  
10:20 County Meetings.....E. L. Jacobsen  
10:30 Radio.....John B. Kimberley  
10:40 A Planned Week.....Phil Smith  
10:50 How Washington Can Help.....WAYNE H. DARROW, Chief  
Regional Contact, AAA.  
11:20 Questions and Answers.....Richard H. Roberts  
Porter M. Hedge  
12:00 Lunch

Claude R. Wickard, Presiding

1:00 PM Looking Ahead.....H. R. TOLLEY,  
ADMINISTRATOR, A.A.A.  
2:00 1939 Program.....D. A. FitzGerald  
1. When Should It Be Released?  
2. Payments for General Diversion.  
3. Small Farms - Minimum Acreages.  
4. Non-Diversion Areas.  
5. Crop Classification.  
6. Practice Payments.



Page 1. 10/11/17

Received of Mr. J. H. Smith, the sum of £100

for the purchase of the land at the corner of the street

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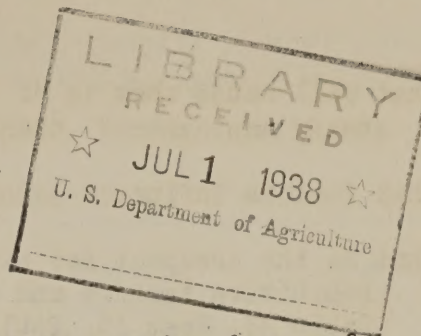
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(PRELIMINARY for use at North Central AAA conference in Chicago, June 6-9, 1938.)

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WHY THE AAA?



Suggested Outline for Corn Belt Farm Meetings.

What is the price of corn? Of hogs?

How much will one bushel of corn or one 200-pound hog buy now?  
5 years ago? 10 years ago? 15 years ago? (See Table I, Page 1.)

How high must corn and hog prices be to make money?

What is parity price now? Is this high enough for money making?  
(See Table II, Pages 2, 3.)

What do you think of the prospect for parity prices the next year or two?

What is keeping prices down? Large supplies? Prospect of big crop?  
How large is the crop estimated to be? (See Table III, Page 4.)

Has the AAA program kept corn supplies in balance with demand this year?  
Why not?

Do you think non-commercial corn areas, such as the South, give unfair competition? That AAA has encouraged Southern dairy competition?  
(See Tables IV, V, VI; Pages 5, 6.)

Do you want a corn loan this fall? How large should the loan be?  
(See Chart I, Page 7.)

How large does the crop have to be before a vote is taken on marketing quotas? (See Page 8.)

Is there apt to be such a vote this year?

Would you favor marketing quotas for corn, if a referendum is held?  
Why? Or why not?

In a year of extreme shortage and high prices what kind of relief are consumers entitled to? Should tariffs be lowered?

How does the general business situation affect the amount of money spent in butcher shops? (Table VII, Page 9; Chart II, Page 10.)

Do you think the American people can consume more corn-hog products?  
(Table VIII, Page 11; Chart III, Page 12; Tables IX and X, Pages 13 and 14.)

How much do they consume now? 5 years ago? 10 years ago?  
(Table VIII, Page 11; Tables IX and X, Pages 13 and 14.)

What will cause them to do this? Lower prices? Higher wages? More steady employment? Changing diet?

What factors influence exports of corn-hog products?

What is the prospect for exporting more corn-hog products? What about prohibitive tariffs and embargoes against American farm products? (Table XI, Page 15; Table XII, Page 16.)

How large are imports of foreign farm products? Pork? Wheat? Eggs? Dairy products? Others? How does this compare with 5 years ago? 10 years ago? 15 years ago? (Table XIII, Page 17.)

Do you think farm imports threaten your market? If imports should be shut off entirely, what would be the effect on exports?

Are trade agreements likely to help the export market for farm products? (Pages 18, 19.)

Where does the money come from for financing the farm program and who pays the bill? (Tables XIV and XV, Page 20.)

Without a farm program what do you think of your future?

Attached to this outline are factual materials for reference.



Table I.--Number of bales of cotton (500 pounds), bushels of wheat, bushels of corn, and 200-pound hogs needed to buy a standard 2-horse farm wagon in the United States, 1921-37.

Year	Average wholesale price of double wagon	Number bales of cot- ton needed to buy double wagon	Number bushels of wheat needed to buy double wagon	Number bushels of corn needed to buy double wagon	Number 200-pound hogs needed to buy double wagon
1921	\$ 118.27	2.07	106	212	7.6
1922	100.80	.97	104	170	6.0
1923	111.05	.79	117	140	7.8
1924	111.15	.93	97	121	7.5
1925	96.90	.93	66	99	4.5
1926	103.07	1.54	80	148	4.4
1927	103.07	1.15	86	133	5.4
1928	103.07	1.14	97	119	6.1
1929	94.24	1.08	90	109	5.0
1930	93.83	1.81	125	122	5.3
1931	86.60	2.83	203	176	7.4
1932	79.19	2.61	210	287	11.5
1933	78.97	1.82	121	220	11.2
1934	81.31	1.32	99	131	9.7
1935	81.28	1.45	97	106	4.9
1936	82.24	1.35	84	106	4.4
1937	90.77	2.09	88	98	4.8

Crop Reporting Board, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table II.--Average Price Received by United States Farmers and Parity Price

1932-1933

	Average* Price cents per bu.	Parity Price cents per bu.	Average* Price cents per lb.	Parity Price cents per lb.	Average* Price cents per bu.	Parity Price cents per bu.	Average* Price dollars 100 lbs.	Parity Price dollars 100 lbs.
1932								
July	35.6	94.6	5.1	13.3	29.9	68.7	4.23	7.73
Aug.	38.5	94.6	6.5	13.3	30.2	68.7	4.06	7.73
Sept.	37.4	93.7	7.1	13.1	28.0	68.1	3.78	7.65
Oct.	34.6	92.8	6.3	13.0	21.6	67.4	3.25	7.58
Nov.	32.8	91.9	5.9	12.9	19.4	66.8	3.05	7.51
Dec.	31.6	91.9	5.4	12.8	18.8	66.1	2.73	7.44
1933								
Jan.	32.9	90.2	5.6	12.6	19.1	65.5	2.68	7.36
Feb.	32.3	89.3	5.6	12.5	19.4	64.8	2.94	7.29
March	34.5	88.4	6.2	12.4	20.6	64.2	3.22	7.22
April	44.8	89.3	6.3	12.5	28.2	64.8	3.21	7.29
May	59.0	90.2	8.3	12.6	38.9	65.5	3.88	7.36
June	58.7	91.1	8.9	12.8	40.2	66.1	3.96	7.44
July	86.9	94.6	10.7	13.3	55.4	68.7	3.98	7.73
Aug.	74.7	99.0	8.8	13.9	48.8	71.9	3.79	8.09
Sept.	71.1	102.5	8.8	14.4	46.5	74.5	3.73	8.38
Oct.	63.6	102.5	9.0	14.4	38.8	74.5	4.17	8.38
Nov.	71.1	102.5	9.6	14.4	40.6	74.5	3.70	8.38
Dec.	67.3	102.5	9.7	14.4	42.0	74.5	2.92	8.38
1934								
Jan.	69.4	103.4	10.4	14.5	43.9	75.1	3.06	8.45
Feb.	72.0	104.3	11.8	14.6	45.6	75.8	3.87	8.52
March	70.9	106.1	11.8	14.9	47.1	77.0	3.88	8.66
April	68.7	106.1	11.6	14.9	47.1	77.0	3.49	8.66
May	69.5	107.0	11.1	15.0	48.6	77.7	3.17	8.74
June	78.9	107.8	11.6	15.1	56.0	78.3	3.52	8.81
July	78.8	107.8	12.3	15.1	59.2	78.3	3.97	8.81
Aug.	89.6	108.7	13.0	15.3	72.7	79.0	4.61	8.88
Sept.	92.2	111.4	13.1	15.6	77.4	80.9	6.04	9.10
Oct.	88.5	111.4	12.6	15.6	76.7	80.9	5.20	9.10
Nov.	88.1	111.4	12.4	15.6	75.7	80.9	5.04	9.10
Dec.	90.6	111.4	12.4	15.6	85.3	80.9	5.15	9.10
1935								
Jan.	89.3	111.4	12.6	15.6	85.3	80.9	6.87	9.10
Feb.	87.9	112.3	12.4	15.7	84.5	81.5	7.10	9.17
March	85.5	113.2	11.5	15.9	82.7	82.2	8.10	9.24
**		**		**		**		**
April	90.2	113.2	11.7	15.9	85.2	82.2	7.88	9.24



(continued)

- 3 -

	<u>Wheat</u>		<u>Cotton</u>		<u>Corn</u>		<u>Hogs</u>	
	Average* Price cents per bu.	Parity Price cents per bu.	Average* Price cents per lb.	Parity Price cents per lb.	Average Price cents per bu.	Parity Price cents per bu.	Average Price dollars 100 lbs.	Parity Price dollars 100 lbs.
May	87.8	113.2	12.0	15.9	84.8	82.2	7.92	9.24
June	77.3	112.3	11.8	15.7	83.3	81.5	8.36	9.17
July	76.4	111.4	11.9	15.6	82.4	80.9	8.40	9.10
Aug.	80.8	114.0	11.4	16.0	80.8	82.8	10.22	9.31
Sept.	85.2	113.2	10.6	15.9	78.0	82.2	10.29	9.24
Oct.	95.1	111.4	10.9	15.6	71.8	80.9	9.56	9.10
Nov.	87.6	111.4	11.5	15.6	56.4	80.9	8.54	9.10
Dec.	89.0	111.4	11.4	15.6	53.0	80.9	8.72	9.10
<u>1936</u>								
Jan.	92.0	111.4	11.1	15.6	53.5	80.9	8.91	9.10
Feb.	91.1	111.4	11.0	15.6	55.5	80.9	9.34	9.10
March	89.5	110.5	11.1	15.5	56.4	80.2	9.17	9.02
April	85.4	110.5	11.2	15.5	57.2	80.2	9.38	9.02
May	81.6	110.5	11.3	15.5	60.0	80.2	8.59	9.02
June	79.9	110.5	11.4	15.5	61.3	80.2	8.91	9.02
July	94.1	111.4	12.6	15.6	80.2	80.9	9.14	9.10
Aug.	105.1	114.0	12.3	16.0	103.7	82.8	9.89	9.31
Sept.	104.3	114.9	12.6	16.1	104.7	83.5	9.68	9.39
Oct.	106.8	115.8	12.2	16.2	97.9	84.1	9.17	9.46
Nov.	106.4	115.8	12.0	16.2	94.6	84.1	8.74	9.46
Dec.	114.5	115.8	12.4	16.2	95.6	84.1	9.09	9.46
<u>1937</u>								
Jan.	123.6	116.7	12.6	16.4	100.6	84.7	9.40	9.53
Feb.	124.9	117.6	12.6	16.5	103.6	85.4	9.19	9.60
March	123.2	118.5	13.5	16.6	105.4	86.0	9.17	9.67
April	126.6	121.1	14.0	17.0	119.1	88.0	9.04	9.89
May	118.3	121.1	12.8	17.0	121.2	88.0	9.39	9.89
June	108.9	120.2	12.4	16.9	117.2	87.3	9.97	9.82
July	112.8	120.2	12.6	16.9	118.1	87.3	10.70	9.82
Aug.	99.4	120.2	10.7	16.9	102.6	87.3	11.46	9.82
Sept.	93.0	119.3	9.0	16.7	93.9	86.7	10.55	9.75
Oct.	88.7	117.6	8.1	16.5	58.9	85.4	9.78	9.6
Nov.	81.9	116.7	7.7	16.4	48.0	84.7	8.25	9.53
Dec.	83.6	116.7	7.6	16.4	48.5	84.7	7.54	9.53
<u>1938</u>								
Jan.	88.6	114.9	7.9	16.1	52.2	83.5	7.59	9.39
Feb.	86.6	115.8	8.1	16.2	51.7	84.1	7.74	9.46
March	80.3	115.8	8.4	16.2	51.3	84.1	8.35	9.46

\* Crops and Markets.

\*\* Parity changed to include interest and taxes.

Compiled from "The Agricultural Situation" and "Average Prices Received by Farmers with Comparisons", Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table III. CORN - U.S. HARVESTED ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>ACRES</u> (Harvested)	<u>PRODUCTION</u> (Bushels)	<u>DOMESTIC</u> <u>EXPORTS</u> <sup>1/</sup> (Bushels)	Season's <sup>2/</sup> Average <u>Price to Farmers</u> (Cents)
1919	98,145,000	2,678,541,000	16,729,000	151.3
1920	101,359,000	3,070,604,000	70,906,000	61.8
1921	103,155,000	2,928,442,000	179,490,000	52.3
1922	100,345,000	2,707,306,000	96,596,000	74.5
1923	101,123,000	2,875,292,000	23,135,000	82.5
1924	100,420,000	2,223,123,000	9,791,000	106.1
1925	101,331,000	2,798,367,000	24,783,000	69.9
1926	99,452,000	2,546,972,000	19,819,000	74.5
1927	98,357,000	2,616,120,000	19,409,000	85.0
1928	100,336,000	2,665,516,000	41,874,000	84.0
1929	97,805,000	2,521,032,000	10,281,000	79.9
1930	101,465,000	2,080,421,000	3,317,000	59.6
1931	106,912,000	2,575,611,000	3,969,000	32.0
1932	110,577,000	2,931,281,000	8,775,000	31.9
1933	105,963,000	2,399,632,000	4,965,000	52.2
1934	92,354,000	1,461,123,000	2,324,000	81.5
1935	95,804,000	2,303,747,000	816,000	65.5
1936	93,020,000	1,507,089,000	553,000(Prelimin-	104.5
1937(Prelim.)	93,810,000	2,644,995,000	ary)	55.1

<sup>1/</sup> - Including meal but excluding re-exports. Year beginning July 1.

<sup>2/</sup> - Beginning October.

Sources: Agricultural Statistics, 1937, December 1937 issue of Crops and Markets for 1936 and 1937 figures, and Foreign Crops and Markets, Nov. 20, 1937.



Table IV. CORN PRODUCTION IN SOUTH COMPARED WITH IOWA

<u>Harvested Corn Acreage</u>	<u>1938-32 Av.</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>
12 Southern States <u>/1</u>	28,807,000 A.	31,101,000 A.	29,266,000 A.	28,730,000 A.
Iowa	11,453,000 A.	9,826,000 A.	10,759,000 A.	11,189,000 A.
<u>Average Yield Per Acre</u>				
12 Southern States <u>/1</u>	15.3 Bu.	15.4 Bu.	13.7 Bu.	17.1 Bu.
Iowa	38.3 Bu.	38.0 Bu.	17.7 Bu.	45.0 Bu.
<u>Corn Production</u>				
12 Southern States <u>/1</u>	442,141,000Bu.	479,466,000Bu.	402,208,000Bu.	491,497,000Bu.
Iowa	438,792,000Bu.	373,388,000Bu.	190,434,000Bu.	503,505,000Bu.
<u>Cash Income from Corn Sold</u>				
12 Southern States <u>/1</u>			\$23,630,000	\$26,140,000
Iowa	<u>/2</u>	<u>/2</u>	42,875,000	36,400,000

The 1928-32 average annual yield of corn in these states was 15.3 bushels per acre, compared with an average yield of 25.7 bushels per acre for all farms in the United States, and an average yield of 38.3 bushels per acre in Iowa.

Corn acreage in these States is about 2-1/2 times the corn acreage in Iowa, yet Iowa produces as many bushels of corn as all 12 of these states.

/1 - Va., N.Car., S.Car., Ga., Fla., Tenn., Ala., Miss., Ark., La., Okla., and Texas.

/2 - Not available.

Table V. HOW MUCH HAS THE COTTON PROGRAM INCREASED SOUTHERN CORN PRODUCTION?

5-Year	Cotton Acreage	Corn Acreage	Corn Production
Average	39,619,000 Acres	28,807,000 Acres	442,141,000 Bushels
1928-32			

SINCE 1928 - 32

YEAR	Cotton Acres Reduced from 1928-32 Av.	Corn Acreage <u>/1</u>		Corn Production <u>/1</u>	
		Increase	OR Decrease	Increase	OR Decrease
		<u>Acres</u>		<u>Bushels</u>	
1933	11,056,000 A.	2,063,000			12,033,000
1934	13,550,000	2,461,000			71,373,000
1935	12,787,000	2,294,000		37,325,000	
1936	10,718,000	459,000			39,933,000
1937	7,277,000		77,000	49,356,000	

/1 Increase or decrease is shown for year indicated from 1928-32 average. In the five years, 1933-37, 12 Southern States reduced cotton acreage an average of 11,078,000 acres each year, as compared with the 5-year average for 1928-32;

increased corn acreage an average of 1,440,000 acres each of those years. Southern corn production actually decreased under the 1928-32 average three of those five years. There was a net decrease for the 5-year period during which AAA programs were in effect in the South.

On the average, during the five years, 1933-37, only one acre was shifted to corn production out of every 7-2/3 acres, approximately, taken out of cotton production.

When there are surpluses of livestock and livestock feeds, they are produced outside of the South, yet the South is doing its share in preventing such surpluses. The 320 pounds of cottonseed produced from the average acre of cotton has a feed value equal to 5.7 bushels of corn. When the Southern farmer reduces his cotton crop one acre, he reduces production of livestock feed supplies the equivalent of 5.7 bushels of corn. With an average corn yield in the South of 15.3 bushels per acre, the average cotton grower would have to plant more than an acre of corn for each three acres taken out of cotton in order to continue producing the same livestock feed equivalent.

Table VI. DAIRY SITUATION IN SOUTH COMPARED WITH WISCONSIN

	<u>NUMBER OF MILK COWS PER FARM</u>								
	<u>1870</u>	<u>1880</u>	<u>1890</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1925</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1935</u>
United States	3.64	2.93	3.29	2.88	3.06	3.33	3.54	3.66	3.83
South <u>/1</u>	3.48	1.98	1.93	1.48	1.64	1.74	1.75	1.77	2.07
Wisconsin	3.01	3.51	5.12	5.68	7.85	9.68	10.43	11.09	10.69

NUMBER OF FARMS IN SOUTH AND THOSE REPORTING DAIRY CATTLE

	<u>1920</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1935</u>
Number of Farms in South <u>/1</u>	2,790,497	2,841,662	2,983,996
Number of Farms Reporting Dairy Cattle <u>/2</u>	1,763,553	1,760,248	2,131,830
Percentage of All Farms Report'g. D.Cattle	63.2	61.9	81.4

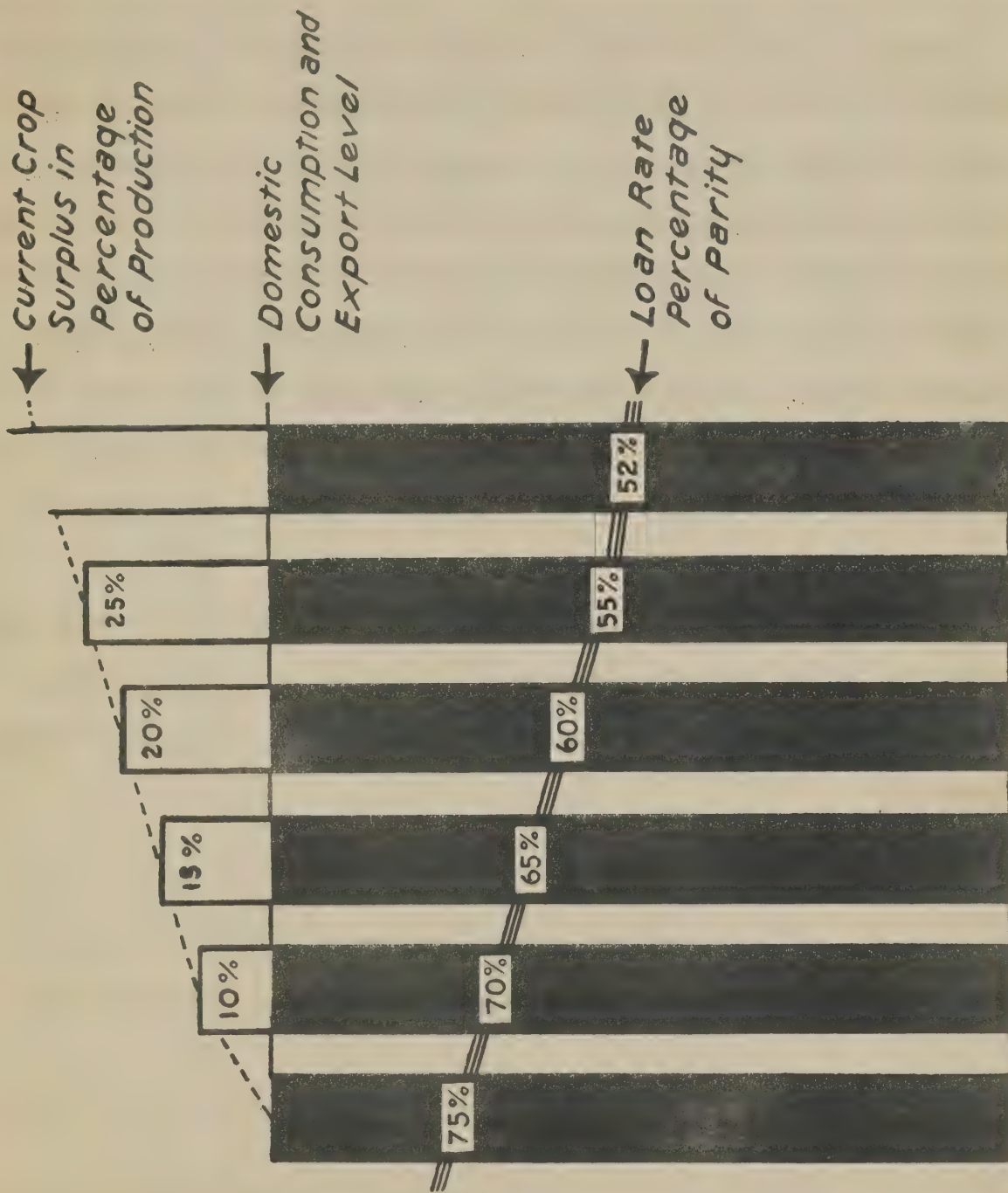
/1 - Va., N.Car., S.Car., Tenn., Fla., Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Ark., Okla., and Texas.

/2 - Designated in the various census years as follows: 1920, dairy cows and heifers 2 years old and over; 1930, cows and heifers born before 1928 kept mainly for milk production; 1935, cows of all kinds milked during all or any part of 1934.

The average number of dairy cows in the 12 states listed is just slightly over two per farm, compared with an average of nearly four for all farms in the United States, and an average of more than ten per farm in Wisconsin.

More than one-fourth of the farm families in these 12 states do not have a dairy cow. The lack of dairy cows in the South is in a large measure responsible for the inadequate diet of many of the 800,000 farm families in these states who do not have a dairy cow.





### What Conditions Must Exist Before Corn Referendum May Be Called?

A supply of corn sufficient for domestic consumption and exports, and a carry-over of 7 percent of this amount is a normal supply. When the August crop report of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicates that the current crop plus the carry-over will make a supply 10 percent above normal, announcement of the fact is required not later than August 15 and a referendum is required within 20 days after this announcement. Corn marketing quotas would be placed in effect, subject to approval by two-thirds of those voting in such a referendum. Because only corn growers in the commercial area will be affected by marketing quotas, they will be the only farmers eligible to vote in the referendum.

Results of the referendum are required to be announced not later than September 10. If the September crop report indicates a supply on October 1 less than the marketing-quota level, quotas, if voted, are to be cancelled before September 20.

Source: 38-Corn-1, "Corn Loans, Acreage Allotments and Marketing Quotas."

TABLE VII. BUSINESS STATISTICS RELATING TO DEMAND FOR FARM PRODUCTS, SPECIFIED PERIODS.

YEAR	National Income <u>/1</u>	Indus. Prod. <u>/2</u>	Fact'y. Employ. <u>/3</u>	Income of Indus. Workers <u>/4</u>	Retail Food Prices <u>/5</u>	Prices Rec'd.by Farmers <u>/6</u>	Prices Pd. by Farmers <u>/7</u>	Ratio of Pr. Rec'd. to Pr.Pd. (Farmers)
Base Period -	<u>1929</u>	<u>1923-25</u>	<u>1923-25</u>	<u>1924-29</u>	<u>1913</u>	<u>1910-14</u>	<u>1910-14</u>	<u>1910-14</u>
1929	100	119	105	106	166	146	153	95
1930	93	96	91	87	158	126	145	87
1931	79	81	77	67	130	87	124	70
1932	62	64	66	46	108	65	107	61
1933	58	76	72	48	105	70	109	64
1934	66	79	82	60	117	90	123	73
1935	70	90	86	67	127	108	125	86
1936	80	105	92	77	130	114	124	92
1937	87	110	99	90	135	121	130	93
<u>1937-Monthly</u>								
Jan.	85	114	96	87	134	131	130	101
Feb.	86	116	99	88	134	127	132	96
Mar.	88	118	101	91	135	128	132	97
Apr.	88	118	102	94	136	130	134	97
<u>1938-Monthly</u>								
Jan.	82	80	82	70	127	102	126	81
Feb.	81	79	82	69	124	97	126	77
Mar.-Prel.	80	79	82	68	125	96	125	77
Apr.-Prel.					126	94	125	75

/1 - Comprises the payments to or receipts by individuals in the form of wages, salaries, interest, dividends, entrepreneurial withdrawals, and net rents and royalties. Department of Commerce monthly and annual index numbers of "national income paid out", 1929 = 100.

/2 - Federal Reserve Board index, 1923-25 = 100, adjusted for seasonal variation.

/3 - Bureau of Labor Statistics index, 1923-25 = 100, without seasonal adjustment.

/4 - Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1924-29 = 100, adjusted for seasonal variation. Includes factory workers, railroad and mining employees.

/5 - Bureau of Labor Statistics index, 1913 = 100.

/6 - Bureau of Agricultural Economics, August 1909-July 1914 = 100.

/7 - Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1910-14 = 100.



# FACTORY WORKERS EMPLOYED BECAUSE OF RURAL TRADE

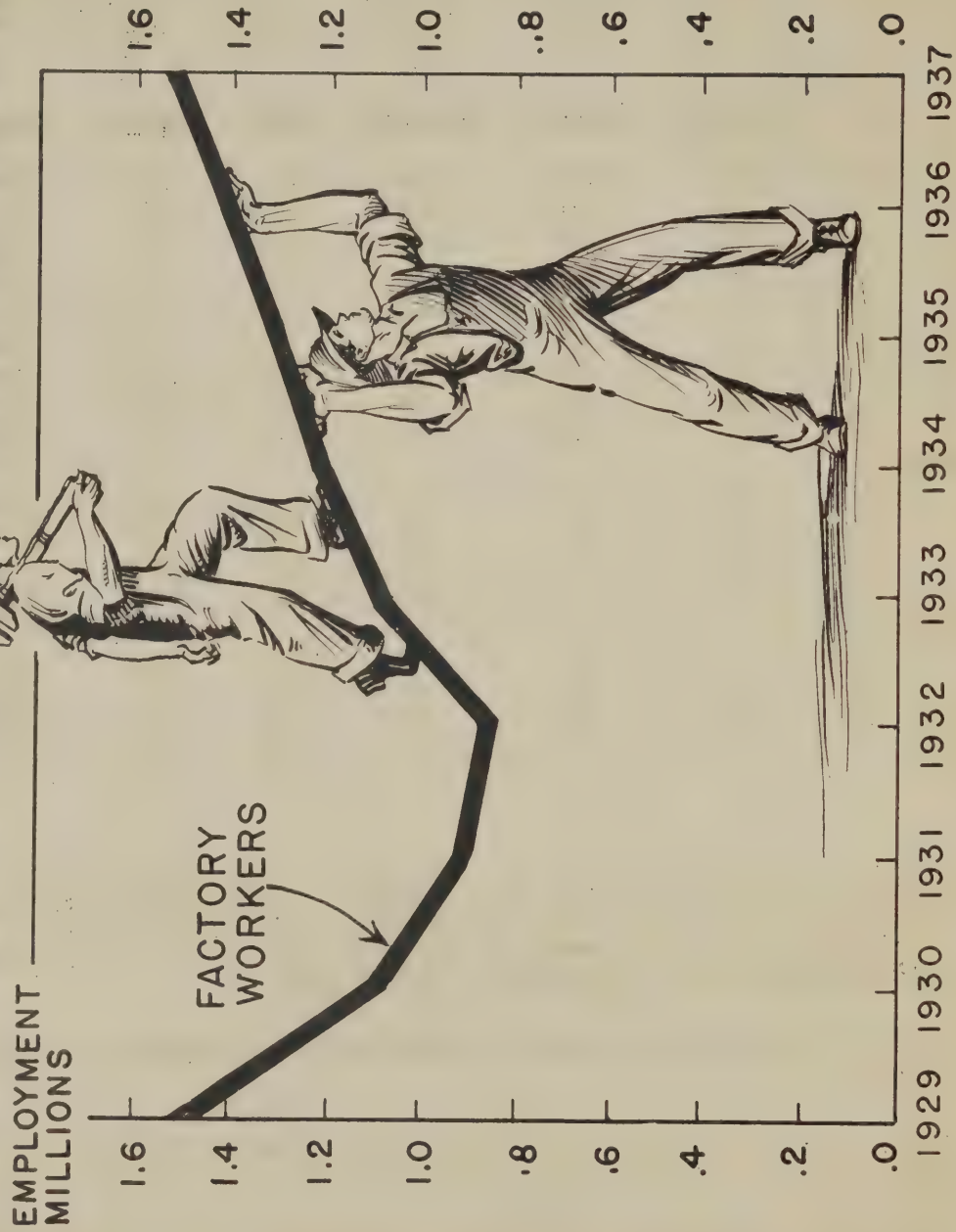


Table VIII. PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF BEEF, VEAL, PORK, LARD, CORN MEAL AND CORN FLOUR,

AND WHEAT FLOUR

Calendar Year	Beef 1/ (Lbs.)	Veal 1/ 1/	Pork 1/ (Lbs.)	Lard 1/ (Lbs.)	Corn Meal And Corn Flour 2/ (Lbs.)	Wheat Flour 3/ (Lbs.)
1919	61.7	7.8	63.9	11.0	34.1	174
1920	59.2	8.0	63.5	12.2	33.8	175
1921	55.7	7.6	65.0	11.1	33.4	176
1922	59.2	7.8	65.9	13.5	33.8	176
1923	59.8	8.2	74.5	14.5	34.1	176
1924	59.9	8.6	74.7	14.5	31.3	176
1925	59.9	8.6	67.3	12.5	29.6	176
1926	60.6	8.2	64.6	12.4	29.3	176
1927	54.7	7.4	68.2	12.8	29.0	176
1928	48.8	6.5	71.3	13.4	29.6	176
1929	49.5	6.3	69.8	12.9	30.3	176
1930	48.7	6.4	67.0	12.6	28.2	167
1931	48.3	6.6	68.3	13.5	26.3	162
1932	46.3	6.5	70.6	14.3	25.3	159
1933	51.0	7.0	69.9	13.9	24.2	154
1934	55.3	8.3	63.8	12.9	24.9	154
1935	52.9	7.9	48.5	9.6	25.0	154
1936	58.3	8.4	55.4	11.2	24.9	154
1937	54.3	8.4	55.1	10.5	24.8	154

1/ - Estimates of U.S.D.A.

2/ - Division of Program Planning, AAA

3/ - Fiscal year basis, Source: Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute

# RETAIL VALUE OF HOG PRODUCTS CONSUMED AND NATIONAL INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES, 1910 TO DATE

INDEX NUMBERS (1910-14=100)

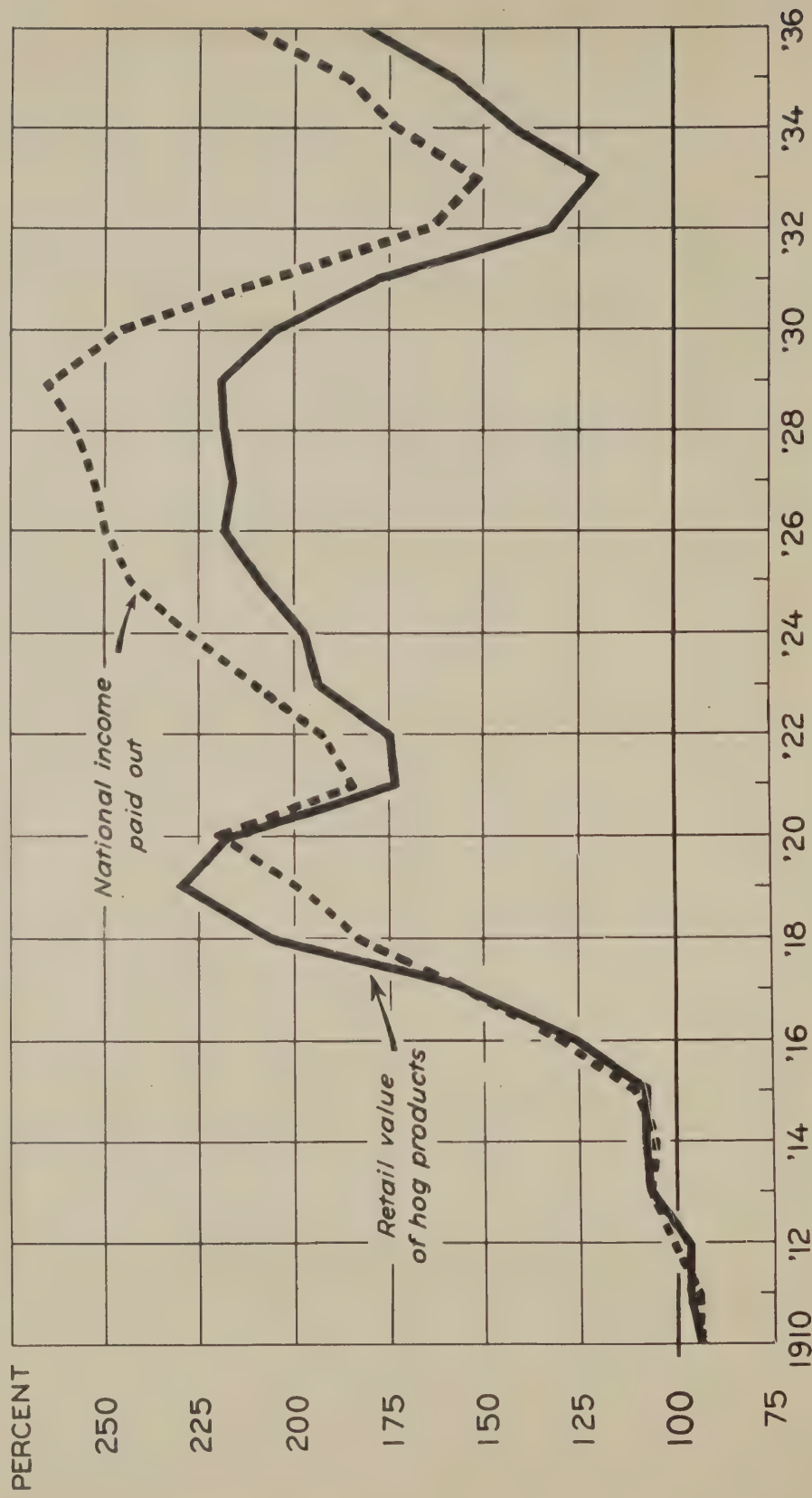




TABLE IX. HOW MUCH LAND IS NEEDED TO FEED AMERICA?

	1929 (Average Acres)	1932 (Average Acres)	1937 (Millions)
Estimated average acres which were required to feed America at 1920-29 level in these years .....	276	284	294
Estimated average acres required to feed America at 1920-29 level these years assuming a constant population of 130 million people each year .....	295	295	295

Acres needed to supply food to the American people at various diet levels (assuming population to be 130 million people):

1. Restricted diet for emergency use ..... 166 million average acres  
(Designed for a strictly subsistence standard of living, consists chiefly of cereals, with reduced quantities of fresh fruits and vegetables and dairy products.)
2. Adequate diet at minimum cost ..... 230 million average acres
3. Adequate diet at moderate cost ..... 287 million average acres
4. Liberal diet ..... 342 million average acres  
(Designed for a high standard of living, contains a very liberal allowance of lean meat, eggs, milk, vegetables, and fruits.)

#### AMERICA'S FARM PLANT NOW

Total harvested acres .....	365 million acres
For American food supply (130 million people)	295 million acres
For cotton and fibre production .....	20-25 million acres
For current exports .....	25-35 million acres
TOTAL .....	340-355 million acres

Surplus acreage for the products of which there is at present no market, domestic or foreign ... 10-25 million acres

Table X. Average Per Capita Consumption of Principal Agricultural Products,

1920-37 /1

Commodity or Group	Average				
	1920-24	1925-29	1930-33	1934-37	1920-37
Pounds per Capita per Year					
Cereal Products	229	226	211	196	217
All Potatoes	172	162	154	158	163
Sugar and Syrup	110	116	109	110	112
Dairy Products:					
Milk and Cream /2	315	335	349	329	331
Manufactured	43	47	45	46	45
Fruits:					
Fresh /3	173	186	176	186	180
Dried	6	6	6	6	6
Vegetables /4	142	157	158	164	155
Lean Meats and Fish	138	133	129	126	132
Eggs	23	26	27	25	25
Beans, Peas, Nuts	14	15	16	16	15
Fats (ex. Butter)	45	46	45	45	45
Coffee, Tea, Spices, and					
Chocolate	16	17	18	19	17
Total Food	1426	1472	1443	1426	1443
Wool	5	5	4	5	5
Cotton	24	26	20	23	23
Tobacco /5	8	9	8	9	9
Flaxseed	16	20	12	11	15

Preliminary - Subject to Revision - Based upon Table I, Average Per Capita Consumption of Principal Agricultural Products, 1920-33, Regional Problems in Agricultural Adjustment, G-31 Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, March 1935.

- /1 Consumption of foodstuffs in terms of weight sold in retail market.
- /2 Whole milk and cream in terms of whole milk.
- /3 Fresh and canned fruit in terms of fresh fruit, watermelons and cantaloupes included.
- /4 Consumption of fresh and canned vegetables per urban inhabitant in terms of fresh vegetables.
- /5 Consumption per person 15 years old or over, or per person of smoking age.

Table XI. EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND PORK, AND PORK PRODUCTS

<u>Fiscal Year Beginning July 1</u>	<u>WHEAT <sup>1/</sup> (Bushels)</u>	<u>PORK &amp; PORK PRODUCTS <sup>2/</sup> (Pounds)</u>
1924	254,989,000	1,400,149,000
1925	94,614,000	1,172,685,000
1926	205,988,000	1,012,668,000
1927	191,215,000	1,046,306,000
1928	141,207,000	1,112,394,000
1929	140,342,000	1,138,588,000
1930	112,462,000	791,354,000
1931	122,918,000	679,748,000
1932	31,838,000	686,462,000
1933	25,661,000	705,981,000
1934	10,468,000	355,072,000
1935	4,207,000	159,103,000
1936 (Prelim.)	9,267,000	167,197,000

1/ Exports include only flour made wholly from U.S. wheat.

2/ Includes canned pork converted to a dressed weight basis, and includes neutral lard.



Table XII. IMPORT DUTIES AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS ON SPECIFIED PRODUCTS,  
MAY 1938, IN GERMANY, FRANCE AND ITALY, IN U. S. CURRENCY /1

PRODUCT	GERMANY	FRANCE	ITALY
<u>Wheat</u>		\$ .73 per bu. <u>/2</u>	\$ .64 per bu <u>/3</u>
General rate .....	\$ 3.83 per bu.		
Special reduced rate .....	.11 per bu. <u>/4</u>		
<u>Corn</u> .....	.26 per bu. <u>/5</u>		
Small grained .....		\$ .23 per bu. <u>/6</u>	
For starch manufacture .....		.24 per bu. <u>/6</u>	
Other .....		.36 per bu. <u>/6</u>	
White .....			.60 per bu. <u>/7</u>
Other .....			.33 per bu. <u>/7</u>
<u>Hogs</u>			
General rate .....	9.11 per 100 lbs.		
Special reduced rate .....	1.82 per 100 lbs. <u>/4</u>		
Live, weighing 33 lbs. or less <u>/8</u> .....		1.11 per head	
Live, weighing more than 33 lbs. <u>/8</u> .....		3.46 per 100 lbs.	
Live, up to 44 lbs. <u>/9</u> .....			6.31 per head
Live, from 44 to 242 lbs. <u>/9</u> .....			5.79 per head
Live, over 242 lbs. <u>/9</u> .....			15.78 per head
<u>Cotton</u> .....	Free		
Import duty .....		Free	3.58 per 100 lbs. <u>/10</u>
Special tax .....		.013 per 100 lbs.	.60 per 100 lbs. <u>/11</u>
<u>Tobacco, leaf</u> .....	32.78 per 100 lbs.	Free <u>/12</u>	<u>/13</u>

- /1 Conversions into U. S. currency made at current exchange as of May 31, 1938.
- /2 Import and export monopoly. Decree, published April 13, 1938, allows 85% of foreign durum wheat for use in manufacture of macaroni paste and semolina mix, from April 1 to not later than July 31, 1938, up to a limit of 30,000 metric tons (1,102,300 bu.). Discounts from the regular duty of 73 cents per bushel may not be more than 66%. The rate of discount has not been fixed officially, but it is understood that it will be 26 1/2 cents per bushel.
- /3 Government fixes prices of wheat; controls production; regulates sales controls foreign trade.
- /4 Special reduced rate applies only if imported through an organization designated by the Minister of Agriculture; otherwise the general rate is applicable.
- /5 Government monopoly. Minister of Finance is empowered in special cases to grant exemptions from duty.
- /6 Import license required; quota restrictions.
- /7 Fixed prices.
- /8 Imports prohibited.
- /9 Fixed prices.
- /10 Italy requires certificate of origin on imports of foreign cotton.
- /11 For the support of the Cotton Institute.
- /12 Government monopoly.
- /13 The importation of leaf tobacco is reserved exclusively to the State Tobacco Monopoly.

Table XIII. IMPORTS OF SELECTED FARM PRODUCTS, 1924-1936

(Fiscal Year Beginning July 1)

Year Beginning July 1	Corn, grain 1,000 bu.	Wheat, Inc. Flour 1/ 1,000 bu.	Cotton 1,000 Bales	Tobacco 1,000 Lbs.	Butter 1,000 Lbs.	Cheese 1,000 Lbs.	Pork, Incl. Lard 2/ 1,000 Lbs.	Beef and Veal 3/ 1,000 Lbs.	Cattle and Calves, live 4/ 1,000
1924	4,617	305	328	76,870	7,189	61,489	8,463	32,539	136
1925	635	1,747	340	69,974	6,440	62,412	6,487	48,225	215
1926	1,098	77	419	92,983	10,710	89,782	15,100	86,414	267
1927	5,463	188	354	81,045	4,955	75,424	8,804	127,920 5/	548
1928	490	91	479	79,284	3,299	84,606	11,816	216,994	566
1929	496	53	396	63,181	2,851	78,261	6,186	203,448	419
1930	1,747	353	112	75,425	1,329	57,972	3,835	37,081	83
1931	386	7	138	73,375	1,838	57,235	5,255	47,655	103
1932	195	10	136	59,545	991	55,923	4,486	66,575	100
1933	244	154	156	55,784	763	46,907	1,897	80,056	69
1934	20,427	14,070	112	58,270	22,393	48,446	3,987	145,193	246
1935	31,282	34,659	162	67,895	5,855	49,380	25,382	184,599	421
1936 6/	77,974	34,456	265	69,308	14,786	65,694	62,174	165,573	428
Jly-Mar.									
(36)-(37) 6/	49,330	31,298	167	49,363	13,033	51,563	43,411	102,625	261
Jly-Mar.									
(37)-(38) 6/	34,317	695	103	53,131	2,205	41,684	50,393	119,764	275

1/ - Does not include wheat imported for grinding in bond and export;

2/ - Includes canned pork converted to a dressed weight\* basis by dividing by 0.55, includes neutral lard.

3/ - Includes canned meat converted to a dressed weight basis by dividing by 0.5.

4/ - Inspected slaughter

5/ - Includes pickled or cured meat beginning January 1, 1928.

6/ - Preliminary

(\* - Dressed weight basis gives increased total as compared with straight poundage basis.)

## TRADE AGREEMENTS

The United States has reciprocal trade agreements now in effect with 17 countries. They are:

- Cuba
- Belgium
- Brazil
- Haiti
- Sweden
- Colombia
- Canada
- Honduras
- The Netherlands and Colonies
- Switzerland
- Nicaragua
- Guatemala
- France and Colonies, Dependencies and Protectorates other than Morocco
- Finland
- Costa Rica
- El Salvador
- Czechoslovakia

Trade agreements are contemplated with the United Kingdom, Turkey, Venezuela, Ecuador, and a new agreement with Canada.

During the two-year period of 1936-1937, the increase in United States exports to all trade agreement countries was 41.9 percent, whereas the increase of our exports to non-trade agreement countries was only 25.9 percent. Canada made reductions ranging from 12 to 65 percent on fresh meats, bacon, ham, lard, cured meats, extracts and other meat products; and 14 other countries have granted concessions on American meat or other animal products. Cuba reduced its duty on American lard from a rate equivalent to 9.8 cents a pound to 2.3 cents per pound in the first year of the agreement and agreed to a further gradual reduction to 1.5 cents to be reached in the third year. Moreover, Cuba, as provided for in the agreement, at the end of the second year, abolished its consumption tax of one cent per pound on lard.



Canada, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Guatemala, and El Salvador have concessions on wheat; Canada, Cuba, the Netherlands and four Central American countries have given concessions on wheat flour. The United States has received substantial concessions from Haiti on butter, cheese, and prepared milk products and from Brazil, Honduras, Colombia, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Costa Rica on prepared milk products. Six countries have agreed to continue their present favorable treatment of imports of American raw cotton, and two countries have granted concessions on cottonseed cake and oil. Concessions of direct benefit to American tobacco growers and manufacturers have been obtained in eight agreements.

The principle of tariff reciprocity necessarily involves the granting of concessions as well as the gaining of concessions. In return, therefore, for the concessions obtained from foreign countries on American agricultural and industrial items, the United States has granted reductions in certain of its own import duties.

Generally speaking, noncompetitive imports are admitted free, while competitive imports are taxed by the imposition of duties ranging from moderate rates to those which are almost prohibitive.

In the Canadian agreement we granted concessions on some score of Canadian agricultural commodities. Some 125 concessions on American agricultural products were given us by Canada. The concessions granted Canada on horses, cows for dairy purposes, hay, hulled oats, and turnips for feed, grass and forage crop seeds apply to products of which farmers themselves are the principal buyers. The reduction in duty on cream is limited to a quantity equivalent to approximately 1/10 of one percent of our annual domestic production of milk. Agricultural producers benefit not only directly from the concessions obtained from foreign countries on their export products but also indirectly. ... As an increasing volume of industrial products is shipped to foreign markets, factories approach near to capacity production, wages increase, more workers are employed, and agricultural products find a growing domestic market.

Table XIV. SOURCES OF FEDERAL INCOME IN PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL

	Income Taxes 1/	Misc. Internal Revenue 2/	Customs	Foreign Obliga- tions	AAA Taxes	Social Security Taxes	All Other 3/	Total In- come in Billions (Approx.)
1928	55 %	16 %	15 %	5 %			9 %	3.9
1929	59	16	15	5			5	3.9
1930	60	15	14	6			5	4.1
1931	58	18	12	7			5	3.3
1932	53	25	16				6	2.0
1933	36	41	12	5			6	2.1 <sup>1/2</sup>
1934	26	47	10	1	11 %		5	3.1 <sup>1/2</sup>
1935	29	43	9		14		5	3.8
1936	35	49	9		2		5	4.1
1937	41	41	9			5 %	4	5.3

- 1/ - Includes current corporation taxes, current individual, back taxes, and excess-profits tax.
- 2/ - Includes capital stock, estate, gift, alcohol, tobacco, stamp, gasoline, automobiles, etc., electrical energy, lubricating oils, communications, admissions, coconut, etc., oils processed, and other miscellaneous taxes.
- 3/ - Includes taxes upon carriers and their employees and tax on unjust enrichment

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1937

Table XV. FEDERAL EXPENDITURES IN PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL

	Regular Operating 1/	Public Works 2/	Relief 3/	Debt Retire- ment	Bonus Prepay- ment	All Other 4/	Total Ex- penditures in Billions (Approx.)
1928	80 %	5 %		15 %			3.6
1929	79	6		15			3.8
1930	75	7		14		4 %	3.9
1931	74	9		11		6	4.1
1932	63	9		8		20	5.2
1933	56	9	7 %	9		19	5.1 <sup>1/2</sup>
1934	33	9	26	5		27	7.1
1935	36	10	32	8		14	7.4
1936	35	10	26	5	19 %	5	8.9
1937	39	13	31	1	7	9	8.1

- 1/ - Includes legislative, judicial, and civil establishments, national defense, veterans' pensions and benefits, interest on the public debt, etc.
- 2/ - Includes public highways, Tennessee Valley Authority, reclamation, rivers and harbors improvement, flood control, public buildings, grants to public bodies, etc.
- 3/ - Includes direct relief, work relief (WPA and CWA) and CCC.
- 4/ - Includes loans (net), subscriptions to stock and surplus, AAA, social security, railroad retirement, etc.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1937

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION

JUL 30 1938

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WHY THE AAA?

A Suggested Outline for Corn Belt Farm Meetings.

What is the price of corn? Of hogs? (See Table II, Pages 2, 3.)

How much will one bushel of corn or one 200-pound hog buy now?  
5 years ago? 10 years ago? 15 years ago? (See Table I, Page 1.)

How high must corn and hog prices be for the farmer to make money?

What is parity price now? Is this high enough for money making?  
(See Table II, Pages 2, 3.)

What do you think of the prospect for parity prices the next year or two?

What is keeping prices down? Large supplies? Prospect of big crop?  
How large is the crop estimated to be? (See Table III, Page 4.)

Has the AAA program kept corn supplies in balance with demand this year?  
Why not?

Do you think non-commercial corn areas, such as the South, give unfair  
competition? That AAA has encouraged Southern dairy competition?  
(See Tables, IV, V, VI; Pages 5, 6.)

Do you want a corn loan this fall? How large should the loan be?  
(See Chart I, Page 7.)

How large does the crop have to be before a vote is taken on marketing  
quotas? (See Page 8.)

Is there apt to be such a vote this year?

Would you favor marketing quotas for corn, if a referendum is held?  
Why? Or why not?

In a year of extreme shortage and high prices what kind of relief are  
consumers entitled to? Should tariffs be lowered?

How does the general business situation affect the amount of money spent  
in butcher shops? (Table VII, Page 9; Chart II, Page 10.)

Do you think the American people can consume more corn-hog products?  
(Table VIII, Page 11; Chart III, Page 12; Tables IX and X, Pages 13  
and 14.)

How much do they consume now? 5 years ago? 10 years ago?  
(Table VIII, Page 11; Tables IX and X, Pages 13 and 14.)



What will cause them to consume more? Lower prices? Higher wages?  
More steady employment? Changing diet?

What factors influence exports of corn-hog products?

What is the prospect for exporting more corn-hog products? What about  
prohibitive tariffs and embargoes against American farm products?  
(Table XI, Page 15; Table XII, Page 16.)

How large are imports of foreign farm products? Pork? Wheat? Eggs?  
Dairy products? Others? How does this compare with 5 years ago?  
10 years ago? 15 years ago? (Table XII, Page 16; Table XIII, Page  
18.)

Do you think farm imports threaten your market? If imports should be  
shut off entirely, what would be the effect on exports? (Table XIII,  
Page 18.)

Are trade agreements likely to help the export market for farm products?  
(Pages 19, 20.)

Where does the money come from for financing the farm program and who  
pays the bill? (Tables XIV and XV, Page 21.)

Attached to this outline are factual materials for reference.

Table I.

FARM BUYING POWER GOES UP AND DOWN

Year	Average wholesale price of double wagon	Number bales of cot- ton needed to buy double wagon	Number bushels of wheat needed to buy double wagon	Number bushels of corn needed to buy double wagon	Number 200-pound hogs needed to buy double wagon
1913	\$ 60.66	.97	77	97	4.1
1914	60.66	1.44	69	86	4.1
1921	118.27	2.07	106	212	7.6
1922	100.80	.97	104	170	6.0
1923	111.05	.79	117	140	7.8
1924	111.15	.93	97	121	7.5
1925	96.90	.93	66	99	4.5
1926	103.07	1.54	80	148	4.4
1927	103.07	1.15	86	133	5.4
1928	103.07	1.14	97	119	6.1
1929	94.24	1.08	90	109	5.0
1930	93.83	1.81	125	122	5.3
1931	86.60	2.83	203	176	7.4
1932	79.19	2.61	210	287	11.5
1933	78.97	1.82	121	220	11.2
1934	81.31	1.32	99	131	9.7
1935	81.28	1.45	97	106	4.9
1936	82.24	1.35	84	106	4.4
1937	90.77	2.09	88	98	4.8

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table II.--Average Price Received by United States Farmers and Parity Price

July 1932 to May 1938

	<u>Wheat</u>		<u>Cotton</u>		<u>Corn</u>		<u>Hogs</u>	
	Average+ Price cents per bu.	Parity Price cents per bu.	Average+ Price cents per lb.	Parity Price cents per lb.	Average+ Price cents per bu.	Parity Price cents per bu.	Average+ Price dollars 100 lbs.	Parity Price dollars 100 lbs.
<u>1932</u>								
July	35.6	106.1	5.1	14.9	29.9	77.0	4.23	8.66
Aug.	38.5	106.1	6.5	14.9	30.2	77.0	4.06	8.66
Sept.	37.4	105.2	7.1	14.8	28.0	76.4	3.78	8.59
Oct.	34.6	104.3	6.3	14.6	21.6	75.8	3.25	8.52
Nov.	32.8	103.4	5.9	14.5	19.4	75.1	3.05	8.45
Dec.	31.6	103.4	5.4	14.5	18.8	75.1	2.73	8.45
<u>1933</u>								
Jan.	32.9	99.9	5.6	14.0	19.1	72.5	2.68	8.16
Feb.	32.3	99.0	5.6	13.9	19.4	71.9	2.94	8.09
March	34.5	98.1	6.2	13.8	20.6	71.3	3.22	8.01
April	44.8	99.0	6.3	13.9	28.2	71.9	3.21	8.09
May	59.0	99.9	8.3	14.0	38.9	72.5	3.88	8.16
June	58.7	100.8	8.9	14.1	40.2	73.2	3.96	8.23
July	86.9	103.4	10.7	14.5	55.4	75.1	3.98	8.45
Aug.	74.7	107.0	8.8	15.0	48.8	77.7	3.79	8.74
Sept.	71.1	110.5	8.8	15.5	46.5	80.2	3.73	9.02
Oct.	63.6	110.5	9.0	15.5	38.8	80.2	4.17	9.02
Nov.	71.1	110.5	9.6	15.5	40.6	80.2	3.70	9.02
Dec.	67.3	110.5	9.7	15.5	42.0	80.2	2.92	9.02
<u>1934</u>								
Jan.	69.4	108.7	10.4	15.3	43.9	79.0	3.06	8.88
Feb.	72.0	110.5	11.8	15.5	45.6	80.2	3.87	9.02
March	70.9	111.4	11.8	15.6	47.1	80.9	3.88	9.10
April	68.7	111.4	11.6	15.6	47.1	80.9	3.49	9.10
May	69.5	112.3	11.1	15.7	48.6	81.5	3.17	9.17
June	78.9	112.3	11.6	15.7	56.0	81.5	3.52	9.17
July	78.8	112.3	12.3	15.7	59.2	81.5	3.97	9.17
Aug.	89.6	114.9	13.0	16.1	72.7	83.5	4.61	9.39
Sept.	92.2	115.8	13.1	16.2	77.4	84.1	6.04	9.46
Oct.	88.5	115.8	12.6	16.2	76.7	84.1	5.20	9.46
Nov.	88.1	115.8	12.4	16.2	75.7	84.1	5.04	9.46
Dec.	90.6	115.8	12.4	16.2	85.3	84.1	5.15	9.46
<u>1935</u>								
Jan.	89.3	115.8	12.6	16.2	85.3	84.1	6.87	9.46
Feb.	87.9	116.7	12.4	16.4	84.5	84.7	7.10	9.53
March	85.5	116.7	11.5	16.4	82.7	84.7	8.10	9.53
April	90.2	116.7	11.7	16.4	85.2	84.7	7.88	9.53



(continued)

	Wheat		Cotton		Corn		Hogs	
	Average Price cents per bu.	Parity Price cents per bu.	Average Price cents per lb.	Parity Price cents per lb.	Average Price cents per bu.	Parity Price cents per bu.	Average Price dollars 100 lbs.	Parity Price dollars 100 lbs.
May	87.8	116.7	12.0	16.4	84.6	84.7	7.92	9.53
June	77.3	116.7	11.8	16.4	83.3	84.7	8.36	9.53
July	76.4	115.0	11.9	16.2	82.4	84.1	8.40	9.46
Aug.	80.8	114.9	11.4	16.1	80.8	83.5	10.22	9.39
Sept.	85.2	113.2	10.6	15.9	78.0	82.2	10.29	9.24
Oct.	95.1	113.2	10.9	15.9	71.8	82.2	9.56	9.24
Nov.	87.6	112.3	11.5	15.7	56.4	81.5	8.54	9.17
Dec.	89.0	112.3	11.4	15.7	53.0	81.5	8.72	9.17
1936 1/								
Jan.	92.0	112.3	11.1	15.7	53.5	81.5	8.91	9.17
Feb.	91.1	112.3	11.0	15.7	55.5	81.5	9.34	9.17
March	89.5	111.4	11.1	15.6	56.4	80.9	9.17	9.10
April	85.4	111.4	11.2	15.6	57.2	80.9	9.38	9.10
May	81.6	111.4	11.3	15.6	60.0	80.9	8.59	9.10
June	79.9	110.5	11.4	15.5	61.3	80.2	8.91	9.02
July	94.1	113.2	12.6	15.9	80.2	82.2	9.14	9.24
Aug.	105.1	114.9	12.3	16.1	103.7	83.5	9.89	9.39
Sept.	104.3	115.8	12.6	16.2	104.7	84.1	9.68	9.46
Oct.	106.8	115.8	12.2	16.2	97.9	84.1	9.17	9.46
Nov.	106.4	115.8	12.0	16.2	94.6	84.1	8.74	9.46
Dec.	114.5	116.7	12.4	16.4	95.6	84.7	9.09	9.53
1937 1/								
Jan.	123.6	118.5	12.4	16.6	100.6	86.0	9.40	9.67
Feb.	124.9	120.2	12.6	16.9	103.6	87.3	9.19	9.82
March	123.2	120.2	13.7	16.9	105.4	87.3	9.17	9.82
April	126.6	121.1	13.7	17.0	119.1	88.0	9.04	9.89
May	118.3	121.1	12.9	17.0	121.2	88.0	9.39	9.89
June	108.9	121.1	12.5	17.0	117.2	88.0	9.97	9.89
July	112.8	121.1	12.4	17.0	118.1	88.0	10.70	9.89
Aug.	99.4	120.2	10.7	16.9	102.6	87.3	11.46	9.82
Sept.	93.0	118.5	9.0	16.6	93.9	86.0	10.55	9.67
Oct.	88.7	116.7	8.1	16.4	58.9	84.7	9.78	9.53
Nov.	81.9	115.8	7.7	16.2	48.0	84.1	8.25	9.46
Dec.	83.6	115.8	7.6	16.2	48.5	84.1	7.54	9.46
1938 1/								
Jan.	88.6	115.8	7.9	16.2	52.2	84.1	7.59	9.46
Feb.	86.6	115.8	8.1	16.2	51.7	84.1	7.74	9.46
March	80.3	114.9	8.4	16.1	51.3	83.5	8.35	9.39
April	75.0	114.9	8.4	16.1	52.7	83.5	7.77	9.39
May	71.4	114.9	8.4	16.1	52.7	83.5	7.35	9.39

1/ Parity prices are based on preliminary figures.

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table III. CORN - U.S. HARVESTED ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS

YEAR	ACRES (Harvested)	PRODUCTION (Bushels)	DOMESTIC EXPORTS 1/ (Bushels)	Season's <sup>2/</sup> Average Price to Farmers (Cents)
1919	98,145,000	2,678,541,000	16,729,000	151.3
1920	101,359,000	3,070,604,000	70,906,000	61.8
1921	103,155,000	2,928,442,000	179,490,000	52.3
1922	100,345,000	2,707,306,000	96,596,000	74.5
1923	101,123,000	2,875,292,000	23,135,000	62.5
1924	100,420,000	2,223,123,000	9,791,000	106.1
1925	101,331,000	2,798,367,000	24,783,000	69.9
1926	99,452,000	2,546,972,000	19,819,000	74.5
1927	98,357,000	2,616,120,000	19,409,000	65.0
1928	100,336,000	2,665,516,000	41,874,000	64.0
1929	97,805,000	2,521,032,000	10,281,000	79.9
1930	101,465,000	2,080,421,000	3,317,000	59.6
1931	106,912,000	2,575,611,000	3,969,000	32.0
1932	110,577,000	2,931,281,000	8,775,000	31.9
1933	105,963,000	2,309,632,000	4,965,000	52.2
1934	92,354,000	1,461,123,000	2,324,000	61.5
1935	95,804,000	2,303,747,000	816,000	65.5
1936	93,020,000	1,507,089,000	553,000 (Prelim-inary)	104.5
1937 (Prelim.)	93,810,000	2,644,995,000		55.1

1/ - Including meal but excluding re-exports. Year beginning July 1.

2/ - Beginning October.

Sources: Agricultural Statistics, 1937, December 1937 issue of Crops and Markets for 1936 and 1937 figures, and Foreign Crops and Markets, Nov. 20, 1937.

Table IV. CORN PRODUCTION IN SOUTH COMPARED WITH PRODUCTION IN IOWA

Harvested Corn Acreage	1928-32 Av.	1935	1936	1937
12 Southern States /1	28,807,000 A.	31,101,000 A.	29,266,000 A.	28,730,000 A.
Iowa	11,453,000 A.	9,826,000 A.	10,759,000 A.	11,189,000 A.
Average Yield Per Acre				
12 Southern States /1	15.3 Bu.	15.4 Bu.	13.7 Bu.	17.1 Bu.
Iowa	38.3 Bu.	38.0 Bu.	17.7 Bu.	45.0 Bu.
Corn Production				
12 Southern States /1	442,141,000Bu.	479,466,000Bu.	402,208,000Bu.	491,497,000 Bu.
Iowa	438,792,000Bu.	373,388,000Bu.	190,434,000Bu.	503,505,000 Bu.
Cash Income from Corn Sold				
12 Southern States /1			\$23,630,000	\$26,140,000
Iowa	/2	/2	42,875,000	36,400,000

The 1928-32 average annual yield of corn in these states was 15.3 bushels per acre, compared with an average yield of 24.7 bushels per acre for all farms in the United States, and an average yield of 33.3 bushels per acre in Iowa.

Harvested corn acreage in these States is about 2-1/2 times that in Iowa, yet Iowa produces as many bushels of corn as all 12 of these states.

/1 - Va., N.Car., S.Car., Ga., Fla., Tenn., Ala., Miss., Ark., La., Okla., and Texas.

/2 - Not available.

Table V. HOW MUCH HAS THE COTTON PROGRAM INCREASED SOUTHERN CORN PRODUCTION?\*

5-Year	Cotton Acreage	Corn Acreage	Corn Production
Average	39,619,000 Acres	28,870,000 Acres	442,141,000 Bushels
1928-32	:	:	:

SINCE 1928 - 32

YEAR	Cotton Acres	Corn Acreage/1	Corn Production /1
	Reduced from	Increase OR Decrease	Increase OR Decrease
	: 1928-32 Av.	:	:
	:	Acres	Bushels
1933	11,056,000 A.	2,063,000 :	: 12,033,000
1934	13,550,000	2,461,000 :	: 71,373,000
1935	12,787,000	2,294,000 :	: 37,325,000
1936	10,718,000	459,000 :	: 39,933,000
1937	7,277,000	: 77,000	: 49,356,000

/1 Increase or decrease is shown for year indicated from 1928-32 average. In the five years, 1933-37, 12 Southern States reduced cotton plantings an average of 11,078,000 acres each year, as compared with the 5-year average for 1928-32;

\* All figures based on harvested acreages.



increased corn plantings an average of 1,440,000 acres each of those years. Southern corn production actually decreased under the 1928-32 average three of those five years. There was a net production decrease of over 50,000,000 bushels for the 5-year period during which AAA programs were in effect in the South.

On the average, during the five years, 1933-37, only one acre was shifted to corn production out of every 7-3/4 acres, approximately, shifted from cotton production.

When there are surpluses of livestock and livestock feeds, they are produced outside of the South, yet the South is doing its share in preventing such surpluses. The 320 pounds of cottonseed produced from the average acre of cotton has a feed value equal to about 5 bushels of corn. When the Southern farmer reduces his cotton crop one acre, he reduces production of livestock feed supplies the equivalent of about 5 bushels of corn. With an average corn yield in the South of 15.3 bushels per acre, the average cotton grower would have to plant an acre of corn for each three acres taken out of cotton in order to continue producing the same livestock feed equivalent.

Table VI. DAIRY SITUATION IN SOUTH COMPARED WITH WISCONSIN  
NUMBER OF MILK COWS PER FARM

	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1925	1930	1935
United States	3.64	2.93	3.29	2.88	3.06	3.33	3.54	3.66	3.83
South /1	3.48	1.98	1.93	1.48	1.64	1.74	1.75	1.77	2.07
Wisconsin	3.01	3.51	5.12	5.68	7.85	9.68	10.43	11.09	10.69

NUMBER OF FARMS IN SOUTH AND THOSE REPORTING DAIRY CATTLE

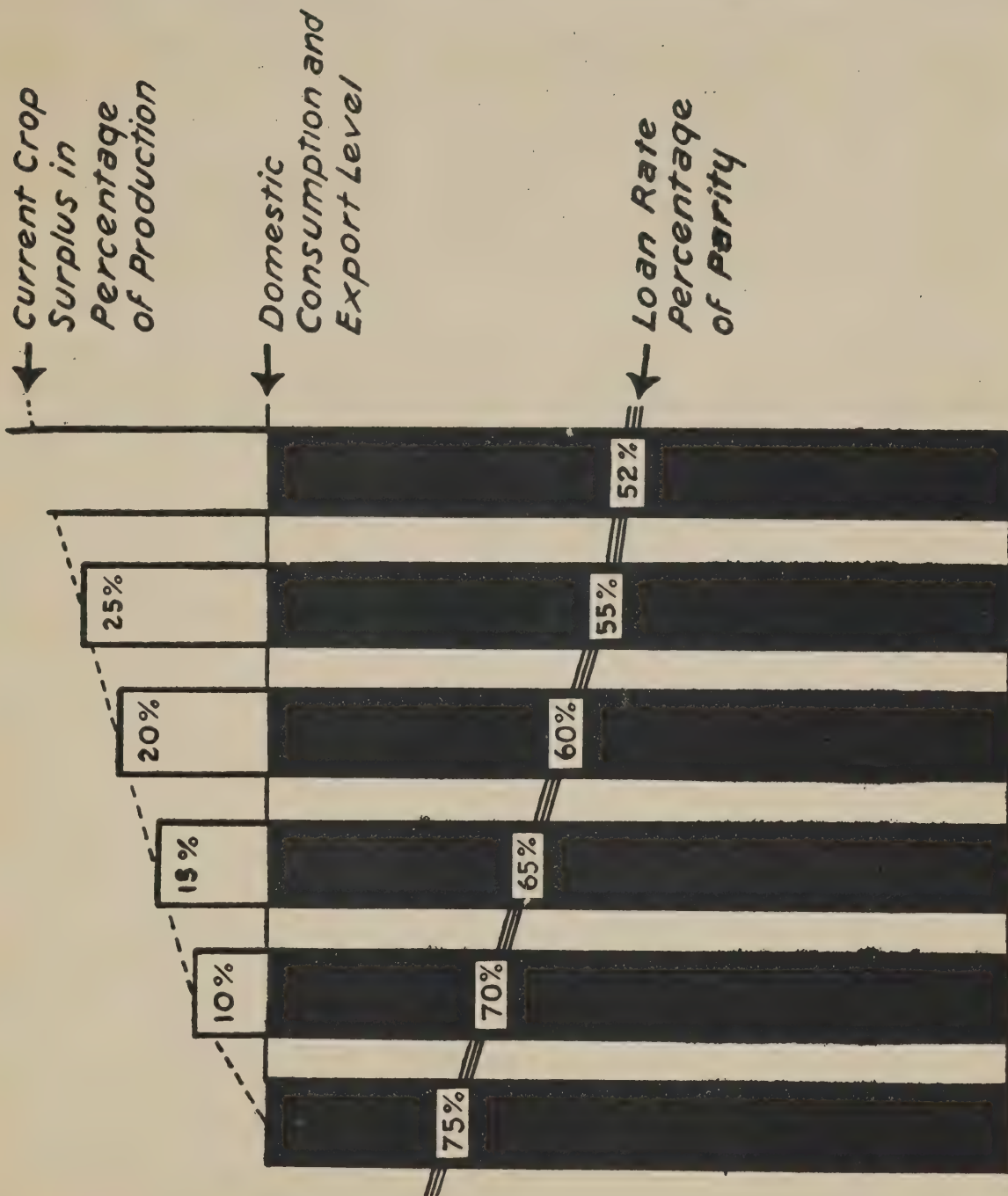
	1920	1930	1935
Number of Farms in South /1	2,790,497	2,841,662	2,983,996
Number of Farms Reporting Dairy Cattle /2	1,763,553	1,760,248	2,131,830
Percentage of All Farms Report'g. D.Cattle	63.2	61.9	71.4

/1 - Va., N.Car., S. Car., Tenn., Fla., Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Ark., Okla., and Texas.

/2 - Designated in the various census years as follows: 1920, dairy cows and heifers 2 years old and over; 1930, cows and heifers born before 1928 kept mainly for milk production; 1935, cows of all kinds milked during all or any part of 1934.

The average number of dairy cows in the 12 states listed is slightly over two per farm, compared with an average of nearly four for all farms in the United States, and an average of more than ten per farm in Wisconsin.

More than one-fourth of the farm families in these 12 states do not have a dairy cow. The lack of dairy cows in the South is in a large measure responsible for the inadequate diet of many of the 300,000 farm families in these states who do not have a dairy cow.



### What Conditions Must Exist Before Corn Referendum May Be Called?

A supply of corn sufficient for a normal year's domestic consumption and exports, and a carry-over of 7 percent of this amount is a normal supply. When the August crop report of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicates that the current crop plus the carry-over will make a total supply as of October 1 that will be more than 10 percent above normal, announcement of the fact is required not later than August 15 and a referendum is required within 20 days after this announcement. Corn marketing quotas would be placed in effect, subject to approval by two-thirds of those voting in such a referendum. Because only corn growers in the commercial area will be subject to marketing quotas, they will be the only farmers eligible to vote in the referendum.

Results of the referendum are required to be announced before September 10. If the September crop report indicates a supply on October 1 less than the marketing-quota level, quotas, if voted, will not become effective.

Source: 38-Corn-1, "Corn Loans, Acreage Allotments and Marketing Quotas."



TABLE VII. BUSINESS STATISTICS RELATING TO DEMAND FOR FARM PRODUCTS, SPECIFIED PERIODS.

YEAR	National Income <u>/1</u>	Indus. Prod. <u>/2</u>	Fact'y. Employ. <u>/3</u>	Income of Indus. Workers <u>/4</u>	Retail Food Prices <u>/5</u>	Prices Rec'd. by Farmers <u>/6</u>	Prices Pd. by Farmers <u>/7</u>	Ratio o. Pr.Rec'd to Pr.Pd. (Farmers)
Base Period -	<u>1929</u>	<u>1923-25</u>	<u>1923-25</u>	<u>1924-29</u>	<u>1913</u>	<u>1910-14</u>	<u>1910-14</u>	<u>1910-14</u>
1929	100	119	105	106	166	146	153	95
1930	93	96	91	89	158	126	145	87
1931	79	81	77	67	130	87	124	70
1932	62	64	66	46	108	65	107	61
1933	58	76	72	48	105	70	109	64
1934	66	79	82	60	117	90	123	73
1935	70	90	86	67	127	108	125	86
1936	80	105	92	77	130	114	124	92
1937 <u>8/</u>	87	110	99	90	135	121	130	93
<u>1937-Monthly</u>								
Jan.	85	114	96	87	134	131	130	101
Feb.	86	116	99	88	134	127	132	96
Mar.	88	118	101	91	135	128	132	97
Apr.	88	118	102	94	136	130	134	97
May	88	118	102	95	137	128	134	96
<u>1938-Monthly</u>								
Jan.	82	80	82	70	127	102	126	81
Feb.	81	79	82	69	124	97	126	77
Mar.	80	79	82	68	125	96	125	77
Apr. <u>/8</u>	79	77	80	66	126	94	125	75
May <u>/8</u>						92	125	74

/1 - Comprises the payments to or receipts by individuals in the form of wages, salaries, interest, dividends, entrepreneurial withdrawals, and net rents and royalties. Department of Commerce monthly and annual index numbers of "national income paid out", 1929 = 100.

/2 - Federal Reserve Board index, 1923-25 = 100, adjusted for seasonal variation.

/3 - Bureau of Labor Statistics index, 1923-25 = 100, without seasonal adjustment.

/4 - Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1924-29 = 100, adjusted for seasonal variation. Includes factory workers, railroad and mining employees.

/5 - Bureau of Labor Statistics Index, 1913 = 100.

/6 - Bureau of Agricultural Economics, August 1909-July 1914 = 100.

/7 - Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1910-14 = 100.

/8 - Prel.

Source: The Demand and Price Situation, June 1938, B.A.E.

# FACTORY WORKERS EMPLOYED BECAUSE OF RURAL TRADE

EMPLOYMENT  
MILLIONS

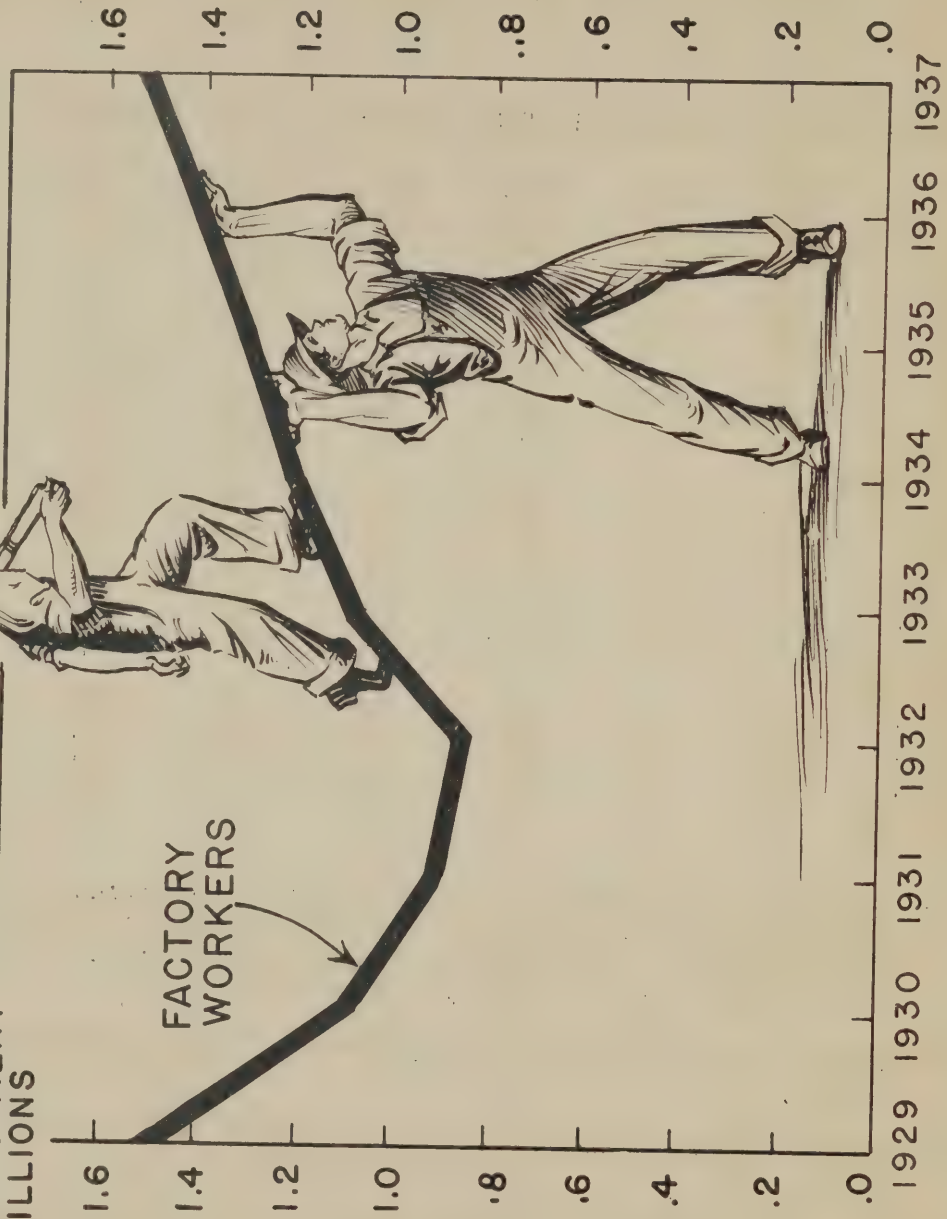


Table VIII. PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF BEEF, VEAL, PORK, LARD, CORN MEAL AND CORN FLOUR, AND

WHEAT FLOUR

Calendar Year	Beef <u>1/</u> (Lbs.)	Veal <u>1/</u> (Lbs.)	Pork <u>1/</u> (Lbs.)	Lard <u>1/</u> (Lbs.)	Corn Meal And Corn Flour <u>2/</u> (Lbs.)	Wheat Flour <u>3/</u> (Lbs.)
1919	61.7	7.8	63.9	11.0	34.1	175
1920	59.2	8.0	63.5	12.2	33.8	176
1921	55.7	7.6	65.0	11.1	33.4	176
1922	59.2	7.8	65.9	13.5	33.8	176
1923	59.8	8.2	74.5	14.5	34.1	176
1924	59.9	8.6	74.7	14.5	31.3	176
1925	59.9	8.6	67.3	12.5	29.6	176
1926	60.6	8.2	64.6	12.4	29.3	176
1927	54.7	7.4	68.2	12.8	29.0	176
1928	48.8	6.5	71.3	13.4	29.6	176
1929	49.5	6.3	69.8	12.9	30.3	172
1930	48.7	6.4	67.0	12.7	28.2	167
1931	48.3	6.6	68.3	13.5	26.3	162
1932	46.3	6.5	70.6	14.3	25.3	159
1933	51.0	7.0	69.9	13.9	24.2	154
1934	55.3	8.3	63.8	12.9	24.9	154
1935	52.9	7.9	48.5	9.6	25.0	154
1936	58.3	8.4	55.4	11.2	25.0	154
1937	54.3	8.4	55.1	10.5	25.0	154

1/ - Estimates of U.S.D.A.

2/ - Division of Program Planning, AAA

3/ - Fiscal year basis, Source: Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute



# RETAIL VALUE OF HOG PRODUCTS CONSUMED AND NATIONAL INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES, 1910 TO DATE

INDEX NUMBERS (1910-14 = 100)

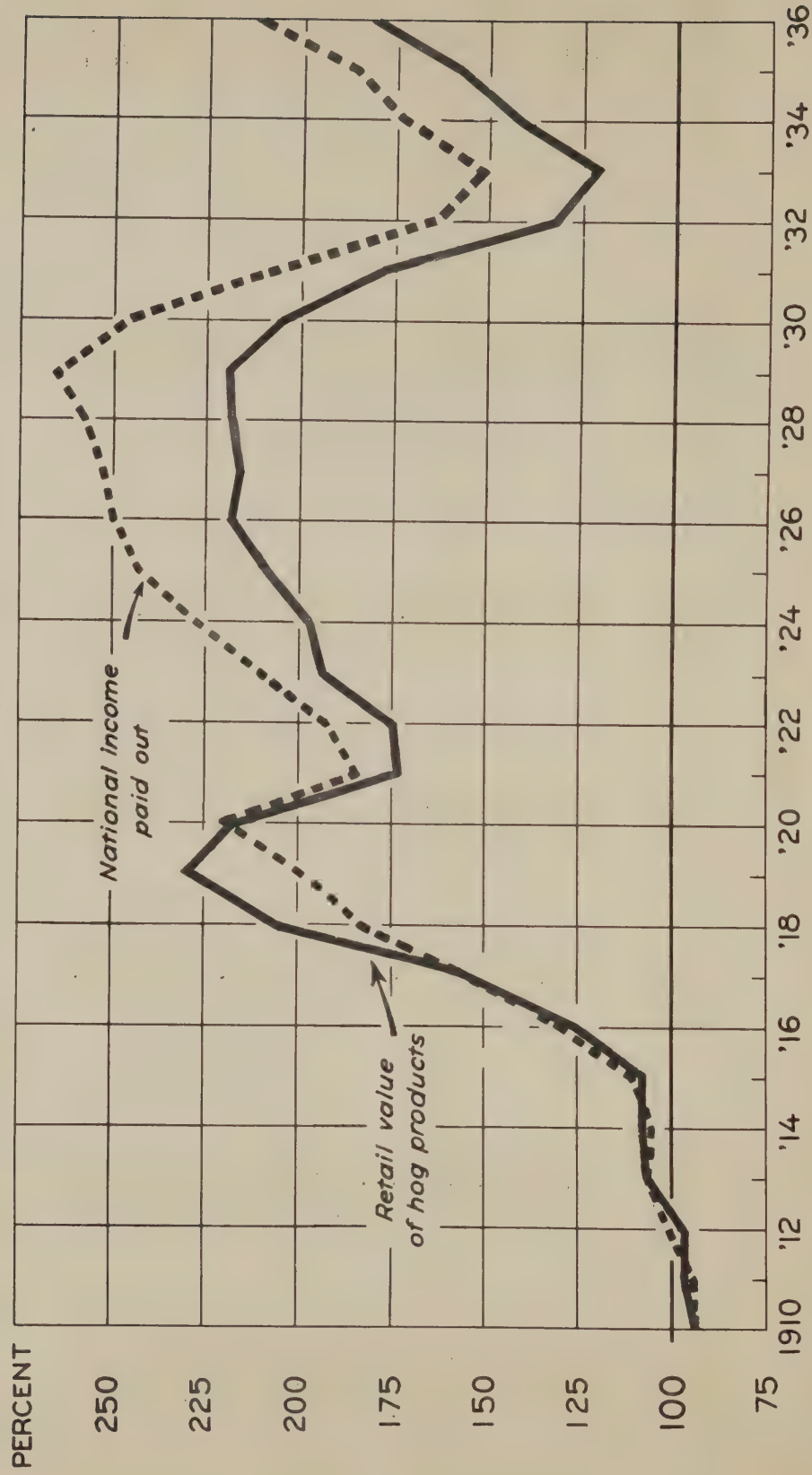


TABLE IX. HOW MUCH LAND IS NEEDED TO FEED AMERICA?

	<u>1929</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1937</u>
	(Average Acres - Millions)		
Estimated average acres which were required to feed America at 1920-29 level in these years .....	276	284	294
Estimated average acres required to feed America at 1920-29 level these years assuming a constant population of 130 million people each year .....	295	295	295

Acres needed to supply food to the American people at various diet levels (assuming population to be 130 million people):

1. Restricted diet for emergency use ..... 166 million average acres  
(Designed for a strictly subsistence standard of living, consists chiefly of cereals, with reduced quantities of fresh fruits and vegetables and dairy products.)
2. Adequate diet at minimum cost ..... 230 million average acres
3. Adequate diet at moderate cost ..... 287 million average acres
4. Liberal diet ..... 342 million average acres  
(Designed for a high standard of living, contains a very liberal allowance of lean meat, eggs, milk, vegetables, and fruits.)

AMERICA'S FARM PLANT NOW

Total harvested acres .....	365 million acres
For American food supply (130 million people)	295 million acres
For cotton and fibre production .....	20-25 million acres
For current exports .....	25-35 million acres
TOTAL .....	340-355 million acres

Surplus acreage for the products of which there is at present no market, domestic or foreign .... 10-25 million acres

Data for these estimates supplied by Program Planning Division, AAA.

Table X. Average Per Capita Consumption of Principal Agricultural Products,

1920-37 /1

Commodity or Group	Average				
	1920-24	1925-29	1930-33	1934-37	1920-37
Pounds per Capita per Year					
Cereal Products	229	226	211	196	217
All Potatoes	172	162	154	158	163
Sugar and Syrup	110	116	109	110	112
Dairy Products:					
Milk and Cream /2	315	335	349	329	331
Manufactured	43	47	45	46	45
Fruits:					
Fresh /3	173	186	176	186	180
Dried	6	6	6	6	6
Vegetables /4	142	157	158	164	155
Lean Meats and Fish	138	133	129	126	132
Eggs	23	26	27	25	25
Beans, Peas, Nuts	14	15	16	16	15
Fats (ex. Butter)	45	46	45	45	45
Coffee, Tea, Spices, and					
Chocolate	16	17	18	19	17
Total Food	1426	1472	1443	1426	1443
Wool	5	5	4	5	5
Cotton	24	26	20	23	23
Tobacco /5	8	9	8	9	9
Flaxseed	16	20	12	11	15

Preliminary - Subject to Revision - Based upon Table I, Average Per Capita Consumption of Principal Agricultural Products, 1920-33, Regional Problems in Agricultural Adjustment, G-31 Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, March 1935.

- /1 Consumption of foodstuffs in terms of weight sold in retail market.
- /2 Whole milk and cream in terms of whole milk.
- /3 Fresh and canned fruit in terms of fresh fruit, watermelons and cantaloupes included.
- /4 Consumption of fresh and canned vegetables per urban inhabitant in terms of fresh vegetables.
- /5 Consumption per person 15 years old or over, or per person of smoking age.

Program Planning Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.



Table XI. IMPORT DUTIES AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS ON SPECIFIED PRODUCTS, MAY 1938, IN GERMANY, FRANCE AND ITALY, IN U. S. CURRENCY <sup>1/</sup>

PRODUCT	GERMANY	FRANCE	ITALY
<u>Wheat</u>			
General rate .....	\$ 3.83 per bu.	\$0.73 per bu. <u>/2</u>	\$0.64 per bu. <u>/3</u>
Special rate <u>/4</u>	.11 per bu.		
<u>Corn</u> .....	.26 per bu. <u>/5</u>		
Small grained .....		\$ .23 per bu. <u>/6</u>	
For starch manufacture .....		.24 per bu. <u>/6</u>	
Other .....		.36 per bu. <u>/6</u>	
White .....			.60 per bu. <u>/7</u>
Other .....			.33 per bu. <u>/7</u>
<u>Hogs</u>			
General rate .....	9.11 per 100 lbs.		
Special rate <u>/4</u>	1.82 per 100 lbs.		
Live, weighing 33 lbs. or less <u>/8</u> .....		1.11 per head	
Live, weighing more than 33 lbs. <u>/8</u> .....		3.46 100 lbs.	
Live, up to 44 lbs. <u>/7</u> .....			6.31 per head
Live, from 44 to 242 lbs. <u>/7</u> .....			5.79 per head
Live, over 242 lbs. <u>/7</u> .....			15.78 per head
<u>Cotton</u> .....	Free		
Import duty .....		Free	3.58 per 100 lbs. <u>/10</u>
Special tax .....		.026 per 100 lbs. <u>/9</u>	.60 per 100 lbs. <u>/11</u>
<u>Tobacco, leaf</u> .....	32.78 per 100 lbs.	Free <u>/12</u>	<u>/13</u>

- /1 Conversions into U. S. currency made at current exchange as of May 31, 1938.
- /2 Import and export monopoly. Decree, published April 13, 1938, allows 85% of foreign durum wheat for use in manufacture of macaroni paste and semolina mix, from April 1 to not later than July 31, 1938, up to a limit of 30,000 metric tons (1,102,300 bu.). Discounts from the regular duty of 73 cents per bushel may not be more than 66%. The rate of discount has not been fixed officially, but it is understood that it will be 26 1/2 cents per bushel.
- /3 Government fixes prices of wheat; controls production; regulates sales, controls foreign trade.
- /4 Special reduced rate applies only if imported through an organization designated by the Minister of Agriculture; otherwise the general rate is applicable.
- /5 Government monopoly. Minister of Finance is empowered in special cases to grant exemptions from duty.
- /6 Import license required; quota restrictions.
- /7 Fixed prices.
- /8 Imports prohibited.
- /9 Special tax increased from 1.3¢ to 2.6¢ per 100 lbs. on June 15, 1938.
- /10 Italy requires certificate of origin on imports of foreign cotton.
- /11 For the support of the Cotton Institute.
- /12 Government monopoly.
- /13 The importation of leaf tobacco is reserved exclusively to the State Tobacco Monopoly.

SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A.

Table XII. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SELECTED FARM PRODUCTS, 1924-1936  
(Fiscal Year Beginning July 1)

Year Beginning July 1	Corn, grain (1,000 bushels)		Wheat, including flour (1,000 bushels)		Cotton (1,000 bales)		Tobacco (1,000 pounds)	
	Exports 1/	Imports	Exports 2/	Imports 2/	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1924	8,460	4,617	254,989	305	8,240	328	430,702	76,870
1925	23,137	635	94,614	1,747	8,267	340	537,240	69,974
1926	17,563	1,098	205,988	77	11,299	419	516,402	92,983
1927	18,374	5,483	191,215	188	7,857	354	489,996	81,045
1928	40,744	490	141,207	91	8,419	479	565,925	79,284
1929	9,354	496	140,342	53	7,035	396	600,181	63,181
1930	2,529	1,747	112,462	353	7,133	112	591,035	75,425
1931	3,344	386	122,918	7	9,193	138	432,361	73,375
1932	8,193	195	31,838	10	8,895	136	399,967	59,545
1933	4,405	244	25,661	154	7,964	156	472,630	55,784
1934	1,856	20,427	10,468	14,070	5,037	112	374,658	58,270
1935	433	31,284	4,207	34,659	6,267	162	432,668	67,895
1936 3/	246	77,974	9,267	34,456	5,689	265	416,884	69,308
July 1936- April 1937 3/	224	55,541	6,888	32,393	5,147	196	363,747	56,276
July 1937- April 1938 3/	64,517	34,372	76,158	696	5,508	105	416,724	57,883

1/ Excludes meal.

2/ Does not include wheat imported for grinding in bond and export; exports include flour made wholly from United States wheat.

3/ Preliminary.

Table XII. (Continued)

Year Beginn- ing July 1	Butter (1,000 pounds)		Cheese (1,000 pounds)		Pork, including lard (1,000 pounds)		Beef and veal (1,000 pounds)		Cattle and calves, live (thousands)	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1924	8,334	7,189	9,432	61,439	1,400,149	3,463	29,221	32,539	106	136
1925	5,280	6,440	4,094	62,412	1,172,685	6,487	26,850	48,225	36	215
1926	5,043	10,710	3,773	89,782	1,012,668	15,100	26,910	86,414	21	267
1927	3,955	4,955	2,873	75,424	1,046,306	8,304	17,652	127,920	16	548
1928	3,778	3,299	2,572	84,606	1,112,394	11,816	16,546	216,994	9	566
1929	3,582	2,851	2,339	73,261	1,133,523	6,186	19,660	203,448	8	419
1930	2,233	1,329	1,733	57,972	791,354	3,835	19,251	37,081	5	83
1931	1,578	1,838	1,564	57,235	679,748	5,255	16,703	47,655	4	103
1932	1,385	991	1,346	55,923	686,462	4,486	14,572	66,576	3	100
1933	1,416	763	1,253	46,907	705,981	1,897	22,101	80,056	3	69
1934	761	22,393	1,344	48,446	355,072	3,987	20,325	145,193	10	246
1935	1,093	5,855	1,137	49,330	159,103	25,382	14,128	184,599	3	421
1936 3/	840	14,786	1,076	65,694	167,197	62,174	17,539	165,573	5	428
July, '36- April 1937 3/	714	14,164	930	56,927	139,421	48,667	15,413	123,891	4	317
July, '37- April 1938 3/	617	2,357	1,100	46,948	219,748	55,553	12,130	137,849	3	364

3/ Preliminary

4/ Includes canned pork converted to a dressed weight basis by dividing by 0.55; includes neutral lard.

5/ Includes canned meat converted to a dressed weight basis by dividing by 0.5.

6/ Includes pickled or cured meat beginning January 1, 1928.



TABLE XIII. - DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, COMPETITIVE AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS, AVERAGE FARM PRICES, AND GROSS FARM INCOME, 1921-1937

Year	Competitive Agricultural Imports	Agricultural Exports	Average Farm Prices (1909-14 = 100)	Gross Farm Income
	(million dollars)	(million dollars)		(million dollars)
1921	735	2,114	125	--
1922	834	1,884	132	--
1923	1,094	1,820	142	--
1924	984	2,110	143	11,483
1925	1,001	2,136	156	12,243
1926	973	1,817	145	11,791
1927	996	1,885	139	11,753
1928	955	1,863	149	12,016
1929	1,017	1,693	146	12,049
1930	701	1,201	126	9,847
1931	447	821	87	7,042
1932	296	662	65	5,284
1933	365	694	70	6,142
1934	413	733	90	7,392
1935	589	747	108	8,400
1936	695	709	114	9,317
1937 <u>1/</u>	868	794	121	10,003

1/ Preliminary.

## TRADE AGREEMENTS

The United States has reciprocal trade agreements now in effect with 17 countries. They are:

- Cuba
- Belgium
- Brazil
- Haiti
- Sweden
- Colombia
- Canada
- Honduras
- The Netherlands and Colonies
- Switzerland
- Nicaragua
- Guatemala
- France and Colonies, Dependencies and Protectorates other than Morocco
- Finland
- Costa Rica
- El Salvador
- Czechoslovakia

Trade agreements are contemplated with the United Kingdom, Turkey, Venezuela, Ecuador, and a new agreement with Canada.

During the two-year period of 1936-1937, the increase in United States exports to all trade agreement countries was 41.9 percent, whereas the increase of our exports to non-trade agreement countries was only 25.9 percent. Canada made reductions ranging from 12 to 65 percent on fresh meats, bacon, ham, lard, cured meats, extracts and other meat products; and 14 other countries have granted concessions on American meat or other animal products. Cuba reduced its duty on American lard from a rate equivalent to 9.8 cents a pound to 2.3 cents per pound in the first year of the agreement and agreed to a further gradual reduction to 1.5 cents to be reached in the third year. Moreover, Cuba, as provided for in the agreement, at the end of the second year, abolished its consumption tax of one cent per pound on lard.

Trade Agreements - P. 2.

Canada, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Guatemala, and El Salvador have concessions on wheat; Canada, Cuba, the Netherlands and four Central American countries have given concessions on wheat flour. The United States has received substantial concessions from Haiti on butter, cheese, and prepared milk products and from Brazil, Honduras, Colombia, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Costa Rica on prepared milk products. Six countries have agreed to continue their present favorable treatment of imports of American raw cotton, and two countries have granted concessions on cottonseed cake and oil. Concessions of direct benefit to American tobacco growers and manufacturers have been obtained in eight agreements.

The principle of tariff reciprocity necessarily involves the granting of concessions as well as the gaining of concessions. In return, therefore, for the concessions obtained from foreign countries on American agricultural and industrial items, the United States has granted reductions in certain of its own import duties.

Generally speaking, noncompetitive imports are admitted free, while competitive imports are taxed by the imposition of duties ranging from moderate rates to those which are almost prohibitive.

In the Canadian agreement we granted concessions on some score of Canadian agricultural commodities. Some 125 concessions on American agricultural products were given us by Canada. The concessions granted Canada on horses, cows for dairy purposes, hay, hulled oats, and turnips for feed, grass and forage crop seeds apply to products of which farmers themselves are the principal buyers. The reduction in duty on cream is limited to a quantity equivalent to approximately 1/10 of one percent of our annual domestic production of milk. Agricultural producers benefit not only directly from the concessions obtained from foreign countries on their export products but also indirectly. ... As an increasing volume of industrial products is shipped to foreign markets, factories approach near to capacity production, wages increase, more workers are employed, and agricultural products find a growing domestic market.



Table XIV. SOURCES OF FEDERAL INCOME IN PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL

	Income Taxes 1/	Misc. Internal Revenue 2/	Customs	Foreign Obliga- tions	AAA Taxes	Social Security Taxes	All Other 3/	Total In- come in Billions (Approx.)
1928	55 %	16 %	15 %	5 %			9 %	4.0
1929	59	16	15	5			5	4.0
1930	60	15	14	6			5	4.2
1931	58	18	12	7			5	3.2
1932	53	25	16				6	2.0
1933	36	41	12	5			6	2.1
1934	26	47	10	1	11 %		5	3.1
1935	29	43	9		14		5	3.8
1936	35	49	9		2		5	4.1
1937	41	41	9			5 %	4	5.3

- 1/ - Includes current corporation taxes, current individual, back taxes, and excess-profits tax.
- 2/ - Includes capital stock, estate, gift, alcohol, tobacco, stamp, gasoline, automobiles, etc., electrical energy, lubricating oils, communications, admissions, coconut, etc., oils processed, and other miscellaneous taxes.
- 3/ - Includes taxes upon carriers and their employees and tax on unjust enrichment.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1937

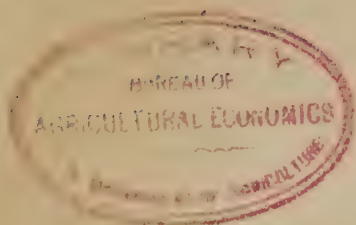
Table XV. FEDERAL EXPENDITURES IN PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL

	Regular Operating 1/	Public Works 2/	Relief 3/	Debt Retire- ment	Bonus Prepay- ment	All Other 4/	Total Ex- penditures in Billions (Approx.)
1928	80 %	5 %		15 %			3.6
1929	79	6		15			3.8
1930	75	7		14		4 %	3.9
1931	74	9		11		6	4.1
1932	63	9		8		20	5.2
1933	56	9	7 %	9		19	5.1
1934	33	9	26	5		27	7.1
1935	36	10	32	8		14	7.4
1936	35	10	26	5	19 %	5	8.9
1937	39	13	31	1	7	9	8.1

- 1/ - Includes legislative, judicial, and civil establishments, national defense, veterans' pensions and benefits, interest on the public debt, etc.
- 2/ - Includes public highways, Tennessee Valley Authority, reclamation, rivers and harbors improvement, flood control, public buildings, grants to public bodies, etc.
- 3/ - Includes direct relief, work relief (WPA and CWA) and CCC.
- 4/ - Includes loans (net), subscriptions to stock and surplus, AAA, social security, railroad retirement, etc.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1937.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
NORTH CENTRAL REGION CONFERENCE PROGRAM  
Morrison Hotel - Chicago

Aug 1 1938  
7173E

MONDAY - JULY 18, 1938

MORNING SESSION

HARRY N. SCHOOLER, PRESIDING

10:30 A. M. Opening Remarks . . . . . Harry N. Schooler  
11:00 A. M. State Expenses . . . . . Frank A. Brown  
12:00 M. County Expenses . . . . . Arthur W. True  
1:00 P. M. Lunch

AFTERNOON SESSION

JOHN B. WILSON, JR., PRESIDING

2:00 P. M. Wheat Loans . . . . . Wm. McArthur  
Alvah H. Troyer  
4:00 P. M. Recess  
4:15 P. M. Crop Insurance . . . . . LeRoy K. Smith  
Ernest F. Luther  
5:15 P. M. Training and Education of  
Community Committeemen . . . . . John B. Wilson, Jr.  
6:15 P. M. Dinner and Adjournment of Regular Meeting

EVENING SESSION

7:45 P. M. Special Meeting - Commodity Loans . . Wm. McArthur, Alvah  
H. Troyer and  
Member of each State  
Committee handling  
Commodity Loans.  
7:45 P. M. Special Meeting - County Expenses . . Harry N. Schooler,  
John W. Graff,  
Arthur W. True and  
All State Chairmen  
and Member of State  
Committee handling  
County Expenses



T U E S D A Y - J U L Y 1 9, 1 9 3 8

MORNING SESSION

JOHN W. GRAFF, PRESIDING

9:00 A. M. Preparation of Summary of Performance . . Ralph H. Moyer  
Grant G. Thompson  
1:00 P. M. Lunch

AFTERNOON SESSION

JOHN W. GRAFF, PRESIDING

2:00 P. M. Preparation of Supplement to Summary  
of Performance . . . . . Prentis R. Mabry  
Charles M. Cox  
3:00 P. M. Handling of Summaries of Performance,  
Supplements to Summaries of Performance,  
Farm Computation Sheets, and Applications  
for Payment in County Offices . . . . . Prentis R. Mabry  
Charles M. Cox  
4:00 P. M. Recess  
D. A. FITZGERALD, PRESIDING  
4:15 P. M. Outline of Changes Contemplated for  
1939 Program . . . . . J. Joe Reed  
6:15 P. M. Dinner

EVENING SESSION

D. A. FITZGERALD, PRESIDING

7:45 P. M. Wheat Acreage Allotments and  
Adjustments after Measurement. . . . . T. B. Walker  
9:00 P. M. Adjournment of Regular Meeting

STATE MEETING SCHEDULE

July 22 - 23	July 25 - 26	July 27 - 28	July 29 - 30
MISSOURI	NEBRASKA	SOUTH DAKOTA	XXX
ILLINOIS	IOWA	MINNESOTA	XXX
INDIANA	WISCONSIN	MICHIGAN	OHIO

CLAUDE R. WICKARD, PRESIDING

9:00 A. M. 1939 Program . . . . . D. A. FitzGerald  
J. Joe Reed  
John W. Graff

1:00 P. M.      Lunch

CLAUDE R. WICKARD, PRESIDING

2:00 P. M. 1939 Program (Continued). . . . . D. A. FitzGerald  
J. Joe Reed

5:00 P. M.      Adjournment of Conference



C O N F E R E N C E   I N D E X

NAME	ROOM NO.	NAME	ROOM NO.
Andrews, J. B.		Meeker, David	
Bailey, Leon L.		Merrill, Jay	
Barnes, Alfred R.		Moyer, Ralph H.	
Bicket, John F.		O'Leary, Thomas M.	
Bolstad, Henry G.		Porter, James A.	
Bonine, Charles E.		Purvines, Samuel E.	
Briscoe, Tom D.		Reed, J. Joe	
Brown, Frank A.		Roberts, Dick	
Bumgarner, John S.		Roewe, Fred W.	
Bush, Guy L.		Rutford, Skuli H.	
Chestem, Abner K.		Schooler, Harry N.	
Cox, Charles M.		Schultz, Robert C.	
Deeds, Dean D.		Sexson, V. D.	
Dieterich, Henry L.		Sheppard, Clarence W.	
Doan, Maurice A.		Shirkey, Howard M.	
Douglas, Maurice		Stickney, Charles W.	
FitzGerald, D. A.		Smith, LeRoy K.	
Gentry, Lee M.		Spencer, Vernon N.	
Govin, LaVerne A.		Swanebeck, Clarence W.	
Graff, John W.		Thompson, Grant G.	
Hazen, Hervey E.		Thompson, Louis	
Johnson, Alfred L.		Troyer, Alvah F.	
Katterhenry, Walter F.		True, Arthur W.	
Kirkpatrick, Frank A.		Turner, Forrest H.	
Klein, Oscar D.		Van Schoik, Clark W.	
Kruse, Elmer F.		Van Zee, William J.	
Kupper, Walter J.		Vogler, L. Marshall	
Lassen, Soren H.		Wallace, Fred S.	
Ludwig, Fred		Warrick, Stephen K.	
Luper, Carl O.		Wells, Harry O.	
Luther, Ernest M.		Whitehouse, Joseph L.	
Lux, Elton		Wickard, Claude R.	
Mabry, Prentis R.		Williams, Dale C.	
Marshall, Fred J.		Wilson, John B., Jr.	
McArthur, Wm.		Wuichet, John W.	
McKee, Arden			

